

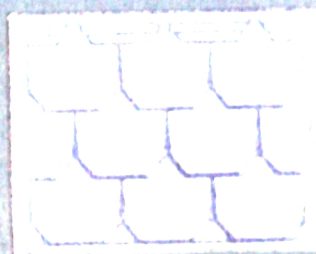
Catalogue R 2
OF

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1916
The Metropolitan Building Co.

"METALLIC" BUILDING MATERIALS

*For Outside Use
Including the Famous*

"EASTLAKE"



Steel Shingles

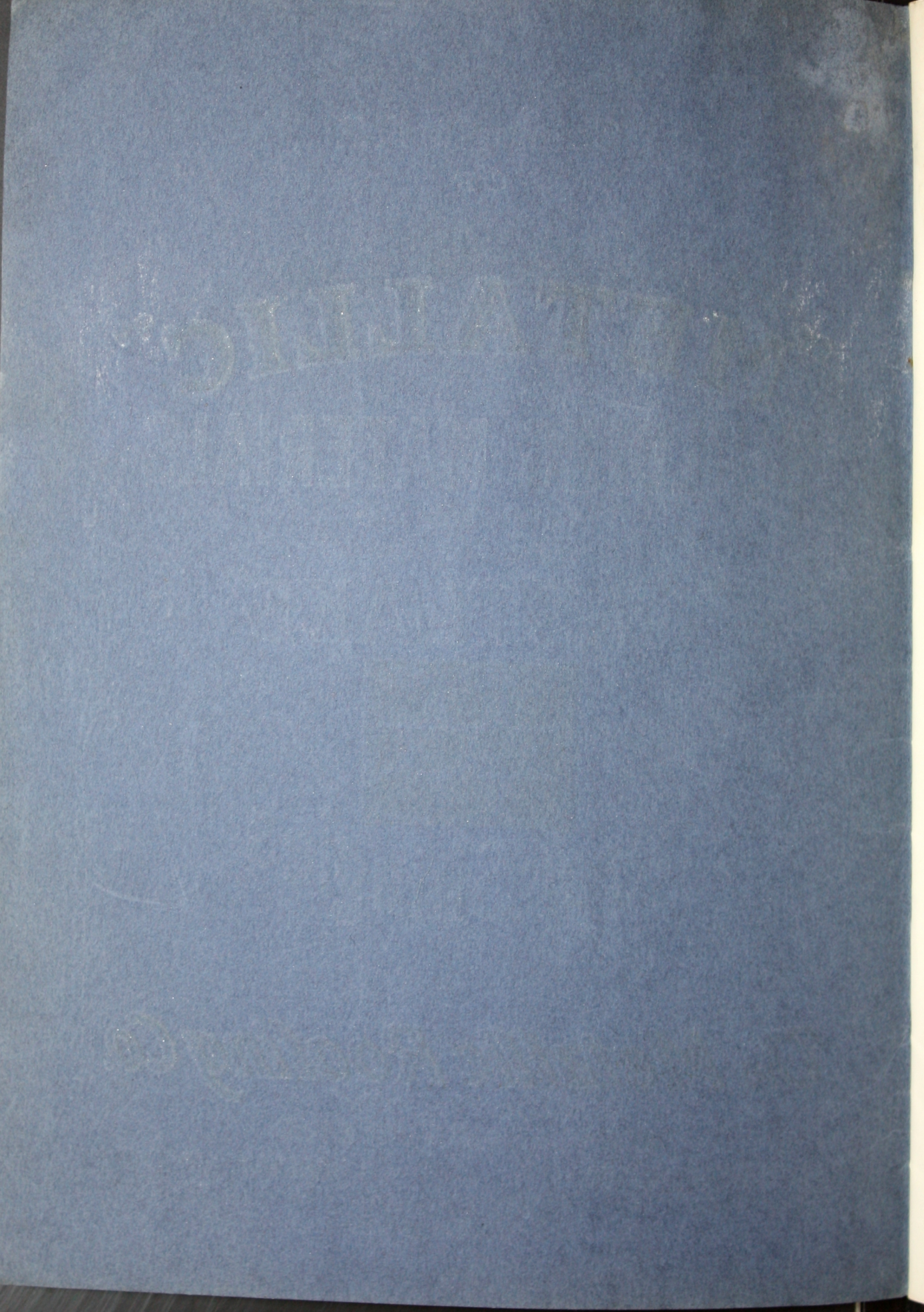
The Metallic Roofing Co.

of Canada, Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO
ONTARIO

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA



CATALOGUE "R2"

ILLUSTRATING
AND DESCRIBING

"Metallic" Building Materials for Outside Use,

1912.

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THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

COR. KING AND DUFFERIN STS., TORONTO, CANADA

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PRICES.

Prices are not shown in this Catalogue, but Price Lists of all goods shown will be sent on request.

A SQUARE.

A square is one hundred (100) square feet, or equal to a space ten feet by ten feet (10 x 10).

Corrugated Iron is sold by the 100 square feet, extreme measurement, without allowance for laps.

All other goods are sold by the square, covering measurement—that is to say, a square as sold will cover 100 square feet when laid on a plain surface.

(See page 48 *re* method of selling “V” Crimp Roofing.)

THIS STAMP ENSURES EXCELLENCE



It's on Every Package of Genuine "Eastlake"

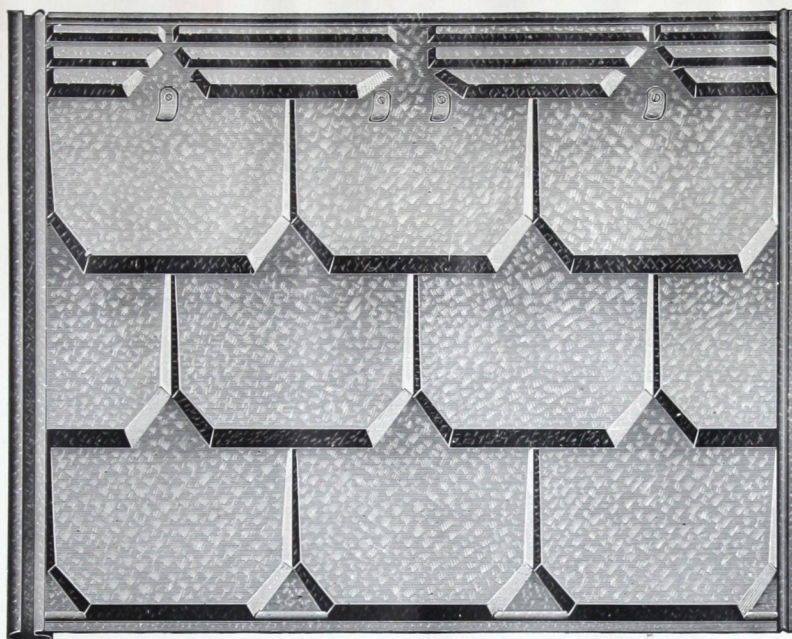
All our Shingles are patented, and the names "Eastlake" and "Empire" are registered.

\$100.00 Reward for information that will lead to the conviction of infringers.

See the "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights—Pages 45 to 47

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES

Patented April 1885, March 1887, January 1894, July 1894, October 1900



THE "EASTLAKE"—A PERFECT SHINGLE.

Covering Size 15 x 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, 44 Sheets per Square, covering 100 square feet. Suitable for all Roofs having quarter pitch or more.

The "Eastlake" is made in Three Grades of Galvanized Steel and Two Grades of Painted Steel, the difference being in the weight or thickness of material used. Weights are as shown below

GALVANIZED.

GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Best	93 lbs.	110 lbs.	Bajado
Medium	81 lbs.	95 lbs.	Bakchos
Ordinary	71 lbs.	84 lbs.	Bamboozle

PAINTED.

GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Medium	67 lbs.	80 lbs.	Bardash
Ordinary	60 lbs.	73 lbs.	Bardolf

THE above cut is an exact reproduction of the famous "Eastlake" Steel Shingle as manufactured and sold by us in Canada for over a quarter of a century. "Eastlake" Steel Shingles laid on roofs twenty-seven years ago are in perfect condition to-day, and from all appearances are good for another twenty-seven years. Their durability is practically unlimited.

We guarantee them absolutely watertight, when laid according to our instructions, on any roof down to quarter-pitch, and they are the easiest and quickest-laid shingle yet devised.

Nothing but the very best material is used in the manufacture of the "Eastlake," which, combined with perfect construction on accurate machinery, produces a shingle positively **unequalled for durability and watertight qualities** by any other form of roofing sold at anything approaching its price.

See next pages for fuller information.

REGARDING ROOFINGS

THIS is, undoubtedly, the Metal age. Iron and steel, in one form or another, have so demonstrated their superiority over other building materials, that in modern construction they are employed for columns, beams, floors, roofing, doors, windows and every other conceivable part for which other materials were formerly employed.

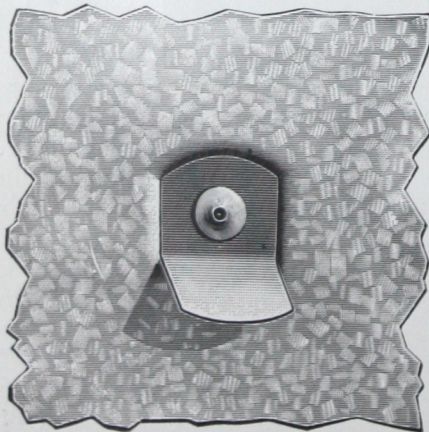
For none of these purposes is steel more admirably suitable than for roofing, when it is used in the proper form. It outclasses every other form of covering on every count, for all classes of buildings, and **is, without question, the roofing of the present and the future.**

The old-fashioned shingles made a good watertight roof, and a pretty durable roof, too. We refer here to the old shaved shingles, **shaved or rived smooth from a solid block of good sound timber.** But the wood shingles made and sold to-day are a mighty poor substitute for them. Made from poor grades of timber, kiln dried, and sawn instead of shaved, they have a rough furred surface, which retains moisture and dirt of every kind, soon rotting out the wood. They are not half nor quarter the thickness of the old shaved shingles, with the result that they warp, crack and curl up under the sun's heat, naturally causing leaks. In fact, their only similarity to the old-fashioned shingles is their name—the material, the mode of making and the lasting qualities are not to be compared.

Even if it were now possible to obtain the shaved shingles, **they would cost more than our Galvanized Eastlake Shingles would cost laid on the roof.** Then there would be the expense of laying them, and, after all, a roof not fireproof, and that could not possibly last anything like as long as an "Eastlake" Roof. Moreover, wood shingles will blacken rain water, where metallic shingles will shed it clean.

Slate roofing has many good points, but it is extremely heavy; it is costly, and it will crack and split off from lightning or extremes of heat or cold—things that could not possibly be said of an "Eastlake" roof. Moreover, on account of the enormous weight of slate (600 pounds per square), it requires a heavy roof structure to support it, making more expense.

The many forms of felt, rubber and composition roofings are not to be considered where a really good roof is required, so we have eliminated them from consideration.



The "Eastlake" Cleat
Countersunk

Patented

Galvanized Steel Roofing is light in weight, neat in appearance, and easily applied. It does not warp, neither does it shrink. It is unaffected by extremes of heat and cold, and is **absolutely fire and lightning proof.** It is endorsed by insurance companies, architects and builders the world over for these and other features. It but remains for the intending purchaser to select the best form or construction of steel roofing, and we believe that a careful study of the subject will convince the most critical that the "Eastlake" possesses advantages over every other shingle which amply justify its claim to be called the "King of Steel Shingles."

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



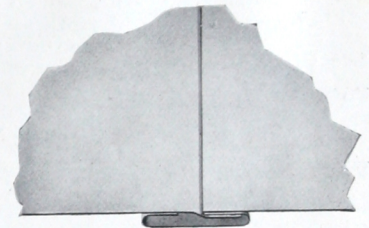
Patented April 1885, March 1887, January 1894, July 1894, October 1900

THE construction of the "Eastlake" is simplicity itself, combined with a perfect embodiment of every essential feature of a tight, serviceable roofing. Provision is made for shedding water from every part freely, and ample allowance is made for expansion and contraction, while the heavy embossing and the construction of the gutter provide for under ventilation and prevent "sweating."

On the left-hand side of each shingle is formed a lock with a wide gutter. On the right-hand side a flat flange is left, which crosses this gutter and fits snugly into the lock. (See cut.)

A regular trough is thus formed under every side joint. All water which gets into the joint is immediately run off on to the course below or into the eavetrough, making leakage an absolute impossibility. The formation of this gutter and the exceptional breadth of it are features exclusively "Eastlake."

The top or horizontal joint of the "Eastlake" is as perfect as the side-joint. Three heavy ribs or corrugations are embossed across the top of the sheet, below which are set four lead-coated steel cleats. These are riveted on under an automatic power-riveter of our own design, which so burrs the rivets on the back as to make it impossible to loosen a cleat without cutting out a piece of the shingle. In laying, these cleats are bent back on to the lower edge of the shingle above, securely holding it down. By this means all nail heads are covered, as the shingles are nailed along the top, above the line of cleats.



The "Eastlake" Side-Lock and Gutter, Reduced.

The outstanding feature of the "Eastlake" cleats is that they are countersunk flush with the surface of the shingle. They are not merely set on top, as are the cleats on other makes of shingles, but they are set right down into the sheet. (See cut on page 4.) The butt of the shingle above thus rests on a smooth surface, and when the cleats are bent back they hold it there securely, pressed tightly against the face of the lower shingle. This countersinking feature, which is also exclusively "Eastlake," can be more fully appreciated by an actual examination of the shingles, for which purpose we are always ready to send samples on request.

Note particularly that there is no horizontal lock or fold of any kind on the "Eastlake." We have avoided them, as they are bound to hold water, causing rot and corrosion. Also note that there is a three-inch lap at the top. Nothing short of this will prevent back-watering, a most frequent cause of leaking on short-lap shingles.

Nothing but the very best of materials enter into the manufacture of the "Eastlake." Soft, pliable, well-galvanized steel sheets, made by the most reputable makers, are used exclusively. The cleats are also of steel, heavily coated on both sides with lead, the most non-corrosive metal known. In roofing with galvanized "Eastlake" Shingles you are absolutely assured of a weather-proof roof, easily laid and permanent as the building itself.

Painted "Eastlake" Shingles are made from fine quality black steel sheets, and coated both sides with red oxide of iron paint. (See next page)



"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES

EASILY APPLIED

WE make the assertion that the "Eastlake" can be laid for **twenty-five cents per square** less than any other metallic shingle.

There is but one lock to enter at a time—a large open lock at that. Only four or five nails are required in each shingle. No chalk line is necessary after the first course is on, the cleats making an absolutely true line to work to on each succeeding course. All sheets are identical, as they are made from start to finish on special machinery which absolutely precludes the possibility of any variation.

Any man with ordinary common sense can lay "Eastlake" Shingles. The only tools necessary are a hammer to drive the nails with and a pair of snips to cut off the shingles at the end of each course.

Throughout the Western Provinces scores of grain elevators are erected every year, and covered, roof and sides, with Galvanized Steel. For the most part they are erected by a few large companies, the expansion of whose business calls for increased facilities.

For upwards of twenty years we have held the accounts of these companies, who are probably the largest consumers of metallic shingles and siding in Canada, and the roofing they invariably buy is **"Eastlake" Steel Shingles**.

Why do they do it? Simply because their **experience has proven that it is the very best roofing that can be bought** for that purpose. And these grain elevators stand out on the open prairie, rising to twice the height of the average barn, with their **"Eastlake"** Shingled roofs resisting alike the torrential rains of spring and summer and the terrific blizzards of a Western Canada winter. **No roofing could be given a more severe test** than to be put on one of these elevators. And **"Eastlake"** Steel Shingles cover hundreds of them, with entirely satisfactory results.

Doesn't that sound like the roofing for your barn or house?

No amount of snow and ice sliding down a roof could possibly affect the **"Eastlake"** cleats. They are **countersunk** and are placed directly below the half-inch butt of the shingle above. **You could draw an adze down an "Eastlake" roof without disturbing a single cleat.** No wind that could ever blow could possibly tear the butt from the grip of the cleats, as their service on elevators, in the fifty-mile-an-hour blizzards of the Western prairies, amply proves.

You can make no mistake in roofing with "Eastlake" Steel Shingles.

We can supply suitable nails for applying all our goods. Use 1-inch 12 gauge for **"Eastlake"** Shingles, and always use galvanized nails with galvanized shingles.

Sound and seasoned lumber should always be used for sheeting—close sheeting recommended. We also recommend the use of paper under shingles. (See page 7.)

We are always ready to submit complete estimates for any job. Let us know the size of your roof and mention what kinds of shingles you would like and we shall tell you the total cost, laid down at your nearest station.

See the "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights—Pages 45 to 47.

BUILDING PAPER



USE OF BUILDING PAPER UNDER METAL.

WE strongly recommend the use of building paper under all kinds of Metallic roofing and siding. The additional cost is trifling and the advantages more than outweigh it.

A good building paper is a non-conductor of sound, heat and cold. It will make a building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. It will also prevent sweating from condensation of moisture, caused by contact of the warm air inside with the cold air outside.

When paper is used, lay it across the roof, starting at bottom and lapping upper course over lower about an inch.

"AQUAPROBO" PAPER.

CODE WORD "AQUAPROBO"

WE handle for the convenience of our customers a building paper which we call "Aquaprobo" brand. It is a heavy, oil-soaked, waterproof paper, put up in rolls containing 400 square feet and weighing about 40 pounds per roll.

This paper may be found to be a little more expensive than the average run of building papers, but it is not in the same class with them at all, either in composition or in weight. "Aquaprobo" paper averages 10 pounds to the 100 square feet, which is twice the weight of most papers, and, in addition, it is thoroughly soaked in a thick, odourless oil, which not only preserves it, but greatly adds to its non-conductive properties.

A layer of this paper under "Metallic" siding will produce as warm a job as a brick veneer.

If you want a genuinely good building paper for your job, use "Aquaprobo."
If you want a cheap, shoddy paper, use something else.

RIDGES, VALLEYS, NAILS



Galvanized "Special" Valley.

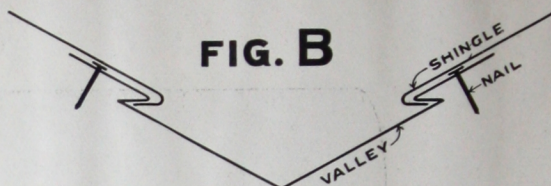


FIG. B

Section showing how Shingles are Hooked into Valley.

Illustration shows our Standard Pattern, made in Four Sizes, 15, 20, 24 and 30 inch girth.



FIG. D

ROLL TOP RIDGE
OR
HIP CAP

This style of Ridge or Hip Cap is applied after the Shingles are on, the Apron of the Cap coming down over the Shingles. We supply the Wood Core as shown. Roll Top Ridge is made in both Galvanized and Painted Steel.



NAILS

“Climax” Cap is put on before the Shingles, which fit into the Bend in the Cap, so that all Nail Heads are Covered. Made in Galvanized only.

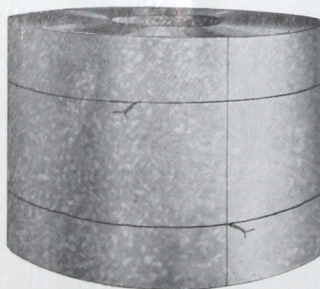
CODE WORDS

VALLEY				CODE WORDS		RIDGE CAPS	
Galvanized	"Special"	Valley, 15-inch girth....		Evasive	Roll Top Ridge Cap, Galvanized.....	Edrum	
"	"	" 20 "		Eventfall	Roll Top Ridge Cap, Painted.....	Edwig	
"	"	" 24 "		Evenhand	"Climax" Ridge Cap, Galvanized.....	Edris	
"	"	" 30 "		Evening			

GALVANIZED VALLEY IN ROLLS

First-Class Quality 28 Gauge Flat Galvanized Iron, done up in Rolls 100 feet long, for use as Valley for Wood Shingles, Flashing, etc.

Cross Seams are Locked and Soldered, made any desired width up to three feet. Standard widths are as follows:



	CODE WORD
8 inches.....	Advenons
10 inches.....	Advixi
12 inches.....	Affaldo
15 inches.....	Agabus

NAILS

DESCRIPTION		CODE WORD
I	inch x 12 gauge Plain Wire Nails	Actuo
I 3/4	" 10 " " "	Acallo
I	" 12 " Galvanized Wire Nails	Acalot
I 1/4	" 11 " " "	Adinola
I 3/4	" 10 " " "	Aconite

The above are the kinds of Nails most used for applying Exterior Metallic Goods.

We also carry Galvanized Nails $\frac{7}{8}$, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, suitable gauges.

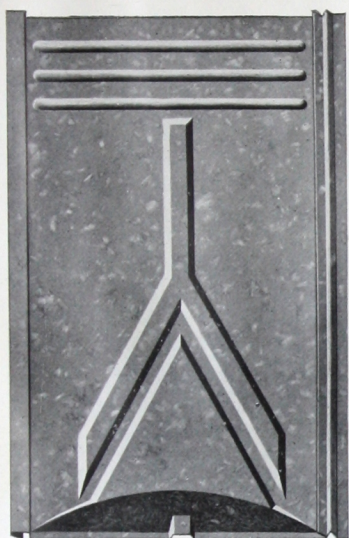
All our Galvanized Nails are galvanized by the Hot or Dip Process,—not electro galvanized.

Always use Galvanized Nails for applying Galvanized Material.

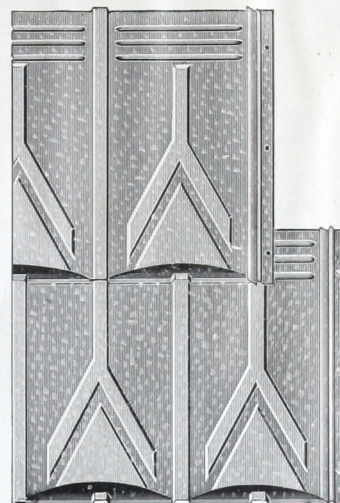
"EMPIRE" STEEL SHINGLES



Patented April 1883, and November 1885



Shows One Sheet Galvanized "Empire" Shingle.



Shows Three and a half "Empire" Shingles put together, all Nail Heads covered.

Covering size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches, 158 Sheets per Square. Suitable for Roofs of Quarter Pitch or more. Made in one Grade of Galvanized Steel and one Grade of Painted Steel.

MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	90 lbs.	100 lbs.	Bardship
Painted	75 lbs.	85 lbs.	Basial

THE Galvanized "Empire" Shingle is a high-class shingle, designed more particularly for house roofs where a modestly ornamental effect is desired combined with the maximum of durability.

The design is neat and attractive, without being showy, and may be seen on a large number of city and town residences, as well as numerous public buildings, such as armouries, drill halls, etc.

In its construction all the essential features of a perfect roofing have been remembered. The formation of the side-lock or joint ensures an absolutely watertight junction at that point, at the same time being extremely simple, as far as the laying is concerned. The horizontal joint is well taken care of by ample lap and snug fitting of the butt on to the shingle below it.

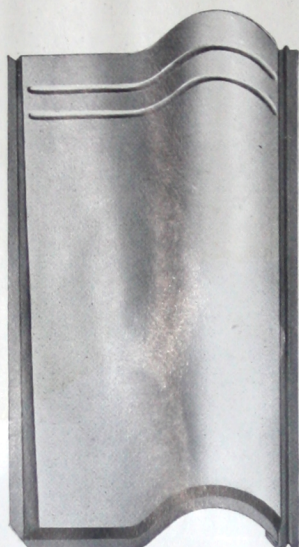
The feature which distinguishes the "Empire" from all other metallic shingles is that it is **galvanized after being formed into shape**. Every lock and fold is completely formed before the operation of zinc coating or galvanizing commences. This gives the "Empire" an undisputable superiority over every other shingle of its kind, as it absolutely precludes the possibility of any cracking of the galvanized coating during manufacture and ensures a thorough covering of zinc on every part and every edge.

The Galvanized "Empire" is a shingle which the dealer may confidently recommend and stand behind with the assurance that it will make good and always look well on the best of buildings.

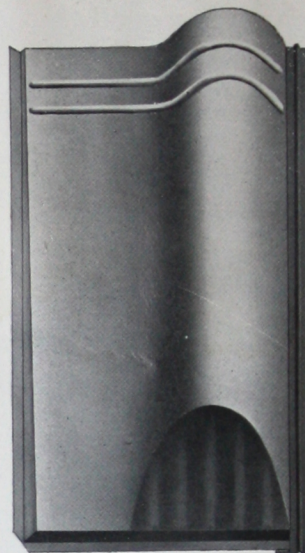
Our Painted "Empire" shingles are coated both sides with our standard red oxide of iron paint

"EUREKA" SPANISH TILE

THE ROOFING OF DISTINCTION



Shows One single Sheet of "Eureka"
Spanish Tile.



Starter, for First or Eave Course of
"Eureka" Spanish Tiles.
CODE WORD—Bicuda

Covering size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 174 Sheets per Square of 100 square feet. Made in Galvanized Steel, Painted Terne-Plate and Soft Sheet Copper, 14 or 16 ounce.

MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	100 lbs.	120 lbs.	Bedelry
Painted	85 lbs.	105 lbs.	Bellator
16-ounce Soft Copper	168 lbs.	190 lbs.	Biconge
14-ounce Soft Copper	148 lbs.	170 lbs.	Bicorper

UNQUESTIONABLY the most handsome design of roof covering yet devised for pitched roofs is that known as "Spanish Tiles." That this is appreciated by architects of prominence is evinced by the fact that many of the very best public buildings and residences are roofed in this style, producing, in the long graceful lines of tile, an effect at once so unique and artistic as to be impossible of attainment with any other form of covering.

The cost of Spanish tile is, of course, higher than that of the more usual forms of roofing, but this has only the effect of making it the more exclusive, and, therefore, the more desirable for particularly fine buildings. After all, the cost* is not so very greatly in excess of that of the more ordinary roofings, and the additional outlay is more than compensated to the owner by the character and distinction imparted by their use, to say nothing of the added selling value of the property.

* Approximately \$12.00 to \$15.00 per square for Galvanized Tile, laid on the roof, including sundries.

"EUREKA" SPANISH TILE

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY

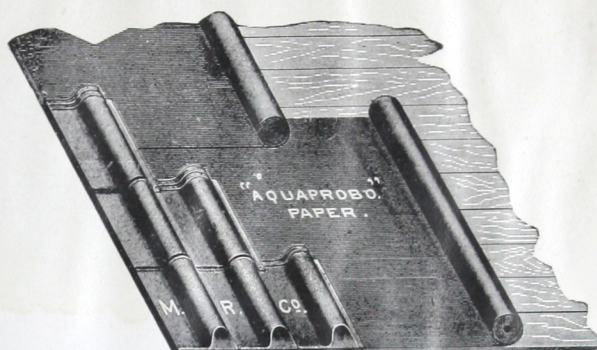
(Continued)

OUR Spanish Tiles are a perfect reproduction in metal of the genuine terra cotta tiles, and when on the roof can hardly be distinguished from them. A shoulder is pressed into the butt, giving the required appearance of thickness, and the shape and size are perfect.

The method of joining them is such as to ensure an absolutely water-tight roof, as will be seen by the sectional cut below.

The galvanized tiles are formed from the best quality of steel plate and **galvanized after made**, ensuring a thorough, even coating of zinc all over, with no danger of cracking or flaking from manufacturing. Their durability will compare favorably with that of slate, although weighing only about one-sixth as much and, therefore, not requiring so heavy a roof structure.

Painted Spanish Tiles are made from lead-coated steel plates, and coated both sides with red oxide of iron paint. By reason of the protective lead coating, the life-time of these tiles is infinitely longer than that of the ordinary painted steel roofings.



Showing Three Starters and Three Tiles put together.

GRADUATED SPANISH TILES

SPANISH Tiles in graduated sizes can be supplied for any size tower, so that lines are kept true from eave to peak. When ordering or inquiring send sketch showing shape and dimensions of tower to be covered.



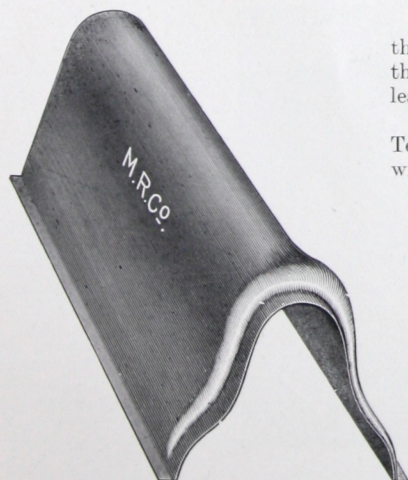
Spanish Tile Terminal



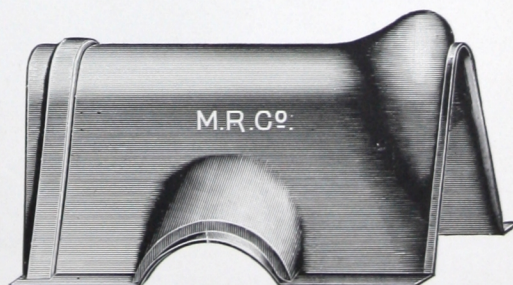
End View of One of our Spanish Tile, One-half Actual Size

Note the location and construction of the side-lock. To make the joint the flange on the left side is inserted into the hook-lock on the right side. Simplicity itself, as well as being absolute proof against leaks.

Code for Spanish Tile Sundries—When Spanish Tile Starters, Terminals, Ridge Cap and Hip Cap are ordered by telegraph, they will be sent in the same material as tile ordered.



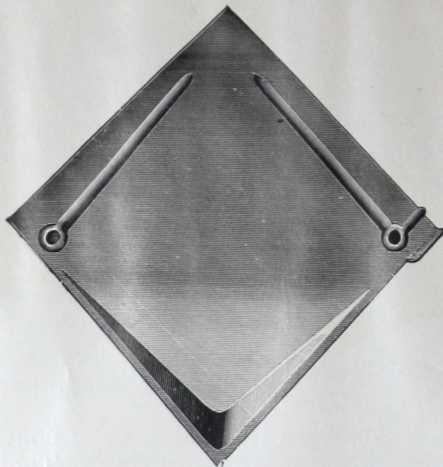
Spanish Tile Hip Cap



Spanish Tile Ridge Cap

"EUREKA" DIAMOND TILES

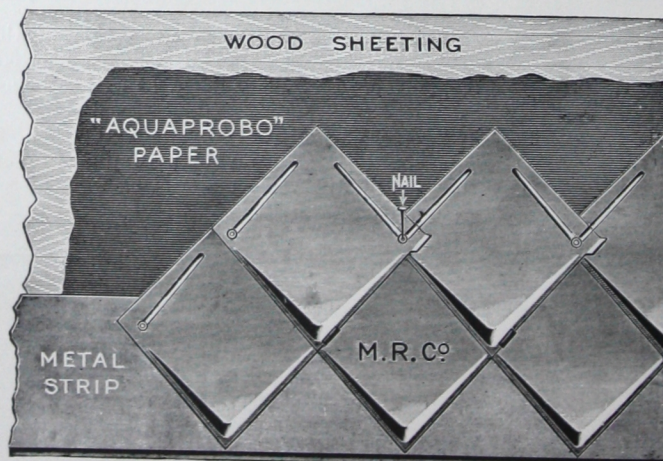
For Roofs of Small Buildings, Towers, Steeples, etc., or for Mansard Roofs, Gable Ends, and Bay Windows.



Shows One Single Sheet of "Eureka" Diamond Tile, Covering Size 6 x 6 inches, 400 Sheets per Square.
Made in Galvanized Steel, Painted Tinned Steel and Copper.

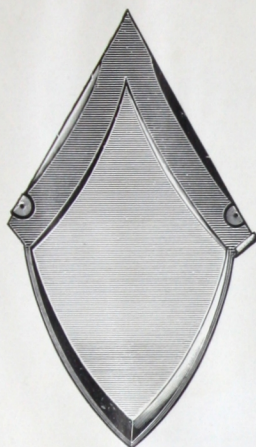
MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Box.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Box.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	92 lbs.	106 lbs.	Boudant
Painted	80 lbs.	94 lbs.	Boudinade
16-ounce Soft Copper	175 lbs.	195 lbs.	Boudjak
14-ounce Soft Copper	153 lbs.	170 lbs.	Bouffon

THESE Tiles are sharply and clearly embossed, and produce a very neat effect on a building. While they are generally used on small parts as detailed above, their use can be extended to larger roofs with good results, as their construction permits of a good tight job being made at all joints, and the effect of a large space covered with them is very pleasing. The same care is taken in their manufacture as in all our other products, and customers may be assured of receiving the best of their kind in purchasing our Tile. Galvanized Tiles are all galvanized after made. Painted Tiles are made from tinned steel plate and coated both sides with our standard oxide of iron paint, red in color.



"EUREKA" GOTHIC TILES

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY



Shows one Sheet of "Eureka"
Gothic Tile, Covering Size
6 x 6 inches, 400 Sheets
per Square.

"EUREKA" Gothic Tiles are made from the same materials and are used for the same purposes as the "Eureka" Diamond Tiles. The preferable pattern for any particular work is a matter of individual taste or the architectural style of the building on which they are to be used.

GRADUATED TILES



Shows our "Eureka" Gothic Tile applied to a Tower, Spanish Tile
Hip Cap on the Hips.

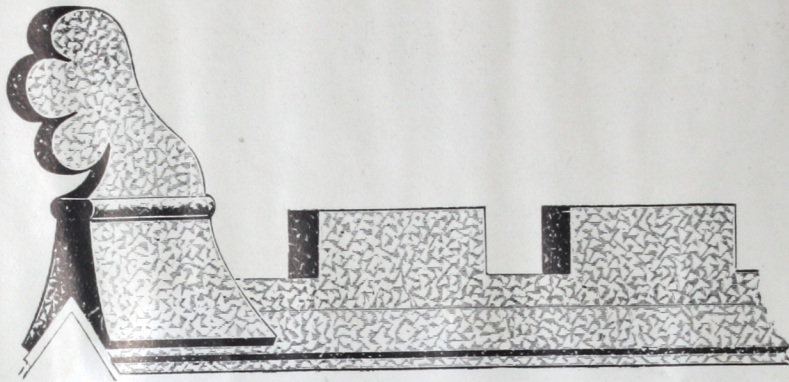
WE can supply "Eureka" Diamond or Gothic Tiles in graduated sizes for round or square towers, so that an even number of tiles will work out around the tower from the bottom to the top course. When ordering or enquiring for graduated tiles, send sketch showing size and shape of tower, with diameter at top and bottom, also length of rafter.

"EUREKA" GOTHIC TILES

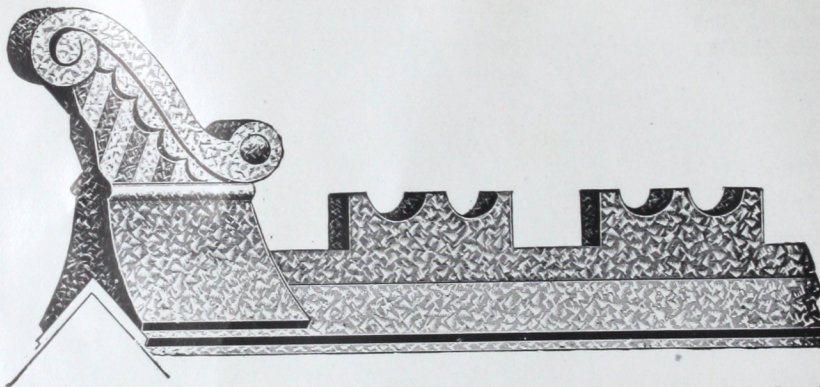
MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Box.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Box.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized.....	92 lbs.	106 lbs.	Bramtop
Painted.....	80 lbs.	94 lbs.	Brancagem
16-ounce Soft Copper.....	184 lbs.	204 lbs.	Branchless
14-ounce Soft Copper.....	161 lbs.	180 lbs.	Brandy

ORNAMENTAL CRESTINGS

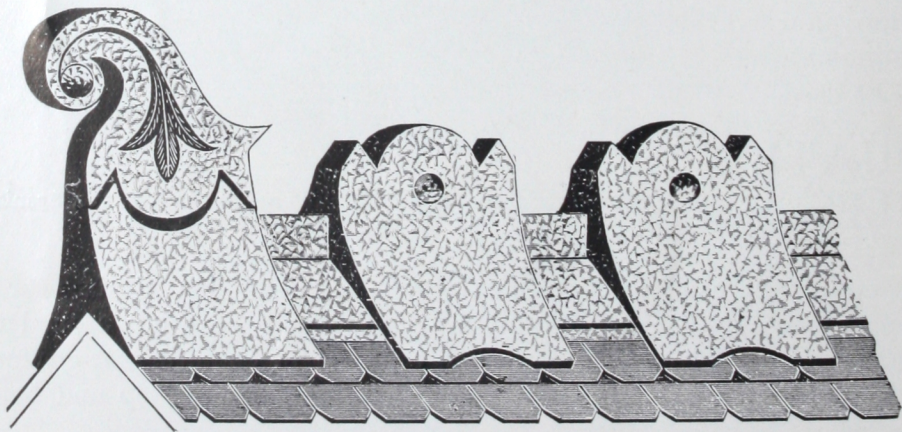
FOR RIDGES OF HOUSE ROOFS



Galvanized Cresting, No. 5714, 11 inches high, with Terminal No. 5715, 22 inches high.



Galvanized Cresting, No. 5716, 11 inches high, with Terminal No. 5717, 22 inches high.



Galvanized Cresting, No. 5718, 12 inches high, with Terminal No. 5719, 20 inches high.

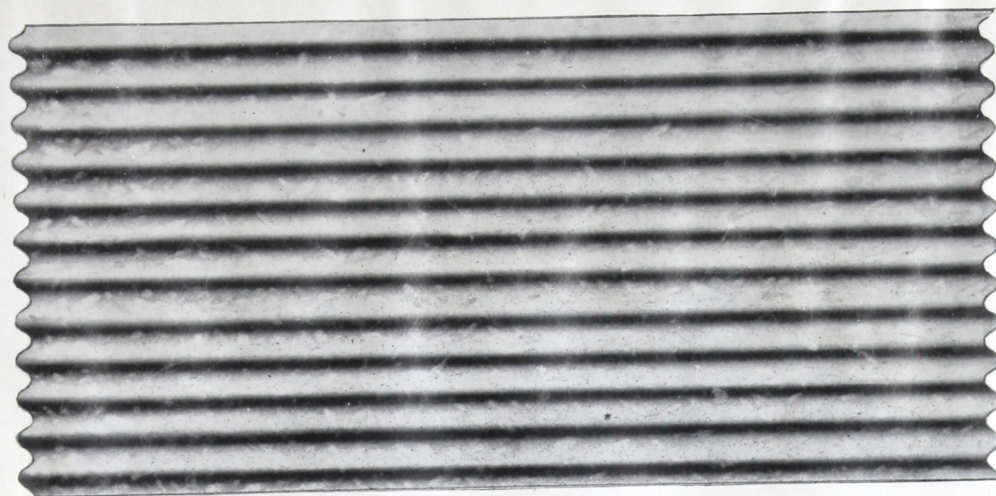
When ordering Galvanized Crestings and Terminals give pitch of roof and exact Lengths of each stretch for which Cresting is required. State whether for Cottage-shaped Roof or Plain Gable Roof.

CODE WORDS

5714 Cresting.....	Enfraile	5715 Terminal.....	Enfoncage
5716 Cresting.....	Enfriado	5717 Terminal.....	Enfrassia
5718 Cresting.....	Enfuriar	5719 Terminal.....	Enfumado

CORRUGATED IRON

FOR ROOFING AND SIDING



Both Outside Corrugations Finish Down.

THE "Corrugated" is the strongest form of sheet metal known to-day, imparting, as it does, strength and rigidity to any structure to which it is applied. It is ideal as a roofing for pitched roofs, which are not already sheeted with wood, as the only supports necessary are wood battens two to three feet apart, running across the rafters. For siding it may be applied direct to the studs, with an occasional cross support for nailing. The ease with which it is applied, combined with its practically everlasting durability, make it a most desirable form of covering for either frame or steel construction buildings.

It is a common mistake to think that all corrugated iron is alike, just a sheet of iron run through a corrugating machine and coming out with a few crimps in it. That is the idea of a great many people on this question, but with a little experience their ideas soon change.

Genuinely good Galvanized Corrugated Iron **must** be made from **soft, pliable, well-galvanized sheets**, pressed into shape on a corrugating press of sufficient power **to set the corrugations well** and to make them **straight and true**. If the sheets are not soft and pliable, they will not retain the impression of the die, but will spring out of shape after coming from the machine, making it impossible to line them true on the roof, as the corrugations will start to "run" or go askew, producing a bad-looking, leaky job. If the sheets are not well galvanized, they might as well not be galvanized at all. The galvanized or zinc coating is to protect the metal, and if it wears off or cracks off in a few years it is little better than useless.

Our Corrugated Iron is made from the **finest corrugating quality** of sheets produced by the largest and most reputable makers. Every sheet is **annealed, square, soft and pliable**. They are thoroughly **well galvanized** by the most improved process known to the trade, and after manufacture on our **powerful corrugating press** can be relied on to **line up absolutely straight and true from eave to ridge**. In using our corrugated sheets you are positively assured of getting the **very best of their kind**, sheets that **will go on well**, will fit **snugly together** at the joints, and that will make a **durable lasting roof or side** on your buildings.



CORRUGATED IRON

(Continued)

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED

Gauges 18 to 28

Lengths up to 10 feet

GALVANIZED		PAINTED	
GAUGE.	Approximate Weight per 100 Square Feet.	GAUGE.	Approximate Weight per 100 Square Feet.
No. 28.....	76 lbs.	No. 28.....	70 lbs.
No. 26.....	85 lbs.	No. 26.....	84 lbs.
No. 24.....	128 lbs.	No. 24.....	110 lbs.
No. 22.....	154 lbs.	No. 22.....	140 lbs.
No. 20.....	183 lbs.	No. 20.....	170 lbs.
No. 18.....	238 lbs.	No. 18.....	220 lbs.

For Code see Page 19.

Size of Corrugations.—We make three sizes : $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$, $2 \times \frac{5}{8}$ and $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Above table of weights applies to the $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ size, which is the standard. The weight of $2 \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch will be six per cent. higher and the weight of $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch three per cent. higher. $2 \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch not made heavier than 22 gauge ; $1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch not made heavier than 26 gauge.

Size of Sheets.—Standard sizes of galvanized sheets, six, eight and ten feet long by 33 inches wide. Painted sheets, six and eight feet long by $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. (Widths quoted are for $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ corrugations ; others will differ slightly.)

We will also supply, without extra charge, any size sheet that will cut without waste from standard sizes.

Covering Widths.—26 and 28 gauge sheets, 33 inches wide, will cover 30 inches when lapped one corrugation, $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches when lapped one-and-a-half corrugations, and 27 inches when lapped two corrugations. Sheets $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide will cover $24\frac{1}{2}$, 23 and $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches when lapped one, one-and-a-half and two corrugations respectively.

Sizes for heavier gauge sheets furnished on request.

Cross-Corrugated Iron.—We can furnish corrugated sheets with corrugations running crosswise of the sheet instead of lengthwise. Sizes, etc., on request.

AN IMPORTANT POINT EXPLAINED

All makes of Corrugated Sheets do not cover the same amount of roof surface, when lapped with nominally the same amount of side lap. This is solely on account of the **difference in the depth of the corrugations**, as all makers use the same width of raw material.

The reason for corrugating iron (instead of using it in the flat) is to stiffen the sheets and to **form a high ridge at the joints**, to prevent water running in. The deeper the corrugations the stiffer the sheet, and the more watertight the joints will be, as it stands to reason that water cannot get over a high corrugation as easily as it could over a low one.

It, therefore, cannot be disputed that deep corrugated sheets will make a better roof than shallow corrugated sheets.

The one and only disadvantage of putting deep corrugations into iron is that it reduces the *covering* width more than shallow corrugations would do. As a result, it requires more "deep" sheets to cover a given surface than it would "shallow" ones, and, therefore, the finished roof will cost more money.

CORRUGATED IRON

(Continued)



In order to keep down the finished cost of a roof many manufacturers have adopted the practice of *reducing* the depth of their corrugations, thus *increasing* the finished width of their sheets, and consequently requiring a less number to cover a given surface. This is why some manufacturers are enabled to quote a lower price than we can for a complete roof, as **they do not supply as much material as we would supply for the same roof.** The purchaser of shallow corrugated sheets may save a few dollars, but **he is taking it directly out of the efficiency and lifetime of his roof.**

All manufacturers *call* their corrugations " $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches," but ours are the only corrugated sheets which actually have a depth of full $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

Before purchasing a Corrugated Iron Roof demand to know the number of sheets that you are going to get, and just how much each sheet covers, allowing the lap you want. This is the only way to make a comparison between different quotations, and at the same time to protect yourself from being duped, by manufacturers of shallow corrugated sheets, into buying an inferior roof. **Deep, well-formed corrugations** are absolutely necessary to ensure a **permanently watertight roof.**



Showing Side-lap of 2 Corrugations and where to Nail when used as Roofing. Note Lead Washers.



Showing Side-lap of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Corrugations and where to Nail when used as Roofing. Note Lead Washer.



Showing Side-lap of 1 Corrugation and where to Nail when used as Siding.

REGARDING LAPS

As all corrugated iron is sold by extreme measurement, without allowance for laps, there is sometimes a desire on the part of economical users to "skimp" the laps, and thus secure a cheaper roof. This is false economy. To make a good job corrugated iron should be well lapped, and to cut down expense in this particular is to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

For a permanently watertight roof we recommend four inches end-lap and two full corrugations side-lap. One-and-a-half corrugations side-lap may be sufficient, especially on fairly steep roofs, but it has not **proven** its worth as has the two corrugations side-lap. For siding one or two inches end-lap and one corrugation side-lap is sufficient.

We will figure on any amount of lap our customers desire, as, owing to the way we finish our sheets, they can be laid with **one-half, one, one-and-a-half or two corrugations side-lap.**

In laying corrugated sheets with one-and-a-half corrugations side-lap, reverse every other sheet, making all exposed joints in the bottom of the corrugations.

ESTIMATES

Send us the size of your roof or sides, and we shall be glad to give you a complete estimate of the cost of covering, submitting alternative figures for different gauges and side-laps.

If you prefer to make your own estimate, see pages 18 and 19.

ESTIMATING TABLES

THE following tables show the required number of $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch corrugated sheets, 33 inches wide, to go across roofs with ridges of the lengths shown. In addition to allowing for side-laps, these figures allow for one inch turn-down at each end of roof.

If exact required length of ridge is not shown, take next longer length.

Allowing for Two Corrugations
Side-lap.

Length of Ridge.	No. of Sheets.	Length of Ridge.	No. of Sheets.
Up to 9 ft. 3 in.	4	Up to 55 ft. 4 in.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 10 " 4 "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 56 " 6 "	25
" 11 " 6 "	5	" 57 " 7 "	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 12 " 7 "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 58 " 9 "	26
" 13 " 9 "	6	" 59 " 10 "	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 14 " 10 "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 61 " 0 "	27
" 16 " 0 "	7	" 62 " 1 "	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 17 " 1 "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 63 " 3 "	28
" 18 " 3 "	8	" 64 " 4 "	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 19 " 4 "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 65 " 6 "	29
" 20 " 6 "	9	" 66 " 7 "	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 21 " 7 "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 67 " 9 "	30
" 22 " 9 "	10	" 68 " 10 "	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 23 " 10 "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 70 " 0 "	31
" 25 " 0 "	11	" 71 " 1 "	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 26 " 1 "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 72 " 3 "	32
" 27 " 3 "	12	" 73 " 4 "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 28 " 4 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 74 " 6 "	33
" 29 " 6 "	13	" 75 " 7 "	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 30 " 7 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 76 " 9 "	34
" 31 " 9 "	14	" 77 " 10 "	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 32 " 10 "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 79 " 0 "	35
" 34 " 0 "	15	" 80 " 1 "	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 35 " 1 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 81 " 3 "	36
" 36 " 3 "	16	" 82 " 4 "	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 37 " 4 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 83 " 6 "	37
" 38 " 6 "	17	" 84 " 7 "	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 39 " 7 "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 85 " 9 "	38
" 40 " 9 "	18	" 86 " 10 "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 41 " 10 "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 88 " 0 "	39
" 43 " 0 "	19	" 89 " 1 "	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 44 " 1 "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 90 " 3 "	40
" 45 " 3 "	20	" 91 " 4 "	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 46 " 4 "	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 92 " 6 "	41
" 47 " 6 "	21	" 93 " 7 "	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 48 " 7 "	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 94 " 9 "	42
" 49 " 9 "	22	" 95 " 10 "	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 50 " 10 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 97 " 0 "	43
" 52 " 0 "	23	" 98 " 1 "	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 53 " 1 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 99 " 3 "	44
" 54 " 3 "	24	" 100 " 4 "	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
		" 101 " 6 "	45

Allowing for One-and-a-half Corrugations
Side-lap.

Length of Ridge.	No. of Sheets.	Length of Ridge.	No. of Sheets.
Up to 9 ft. 8 in.	4	Up to 58 ft. 4 in.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 10 " 10 "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 59 " 6 "	25
" 12 " 0 "	5	" 60 " 8 "	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 13 " 2 "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 61 " 11 "	26
" 14 " 5 "	6	" 63 " 1 "	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 15 " 7 "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 64 " 3 "	27
" 16 " 9 "	7	" 65 " 5 "	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 17 " 11 "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 66 " 8 "	28
" 19 " 2 "	8	" 67 " 10 "	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 20 " 4 "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 69 " 0 "	29
" 21 " 6 "	9	" 70 " 2 "	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 22 " 8 "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 71 " 5 "	30
" 23 " 11 "	10	" 72 " 7 "	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 25 " 1 "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 73 " 9 "	31
" 26 " 3 "	11	" 74 " 11 "	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 27 " 5 "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 76 " 2 "	32
" 28 " 8 "	12	" 77 " 4 "	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 29 " 10 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 78 " 6 "	33
" 31 " 0 "	13	" 79 " 8 "	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 32 " 2 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 80 " 11 "	34
" 33 " 5 "	14	" 82 " 1 "	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 34 " 7 "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 83 " 3 "	35
" 35 " 9 "	15	" 84 " 5 "	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 36 " 11 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 85 " 8 "	36
" 38 " 2 "	16	" 86 " 10 "	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 39 " 4 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 88 " 0 "	37
" 40 " 6 "	17	" 89 " 2 "	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 41 " 8 "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 90 " 5 "	38
" 42 " 11 "	18	" 91 " 7 "	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 44 " 1 "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 92 " 9 "	39
" 45 " 3 "	19	" 93 " 11 "	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 46 " 5 "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 95 " 2 "	40
" 47 " 8 "	20	" 96 " 4 "	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 48 " 10 "	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 97 " 6 "	41
" 50 " 0 "	21	" 98 " 8 "	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 51 " 2 "	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 99 " 11 "	42
" 52 " 5 "	22	" 101 " 1 "	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 53 " 7 "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 102 " 3 "	43
" 54 " 9 "	23		
" 55 " 11 "	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" 57 " 2 "	24		

Don't Skimp Your Laps.

We Recommend Two Corrugations Side-lap for a Good Roof.

See the "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights—Pages 45 to 47.

REGARDING ESTIMATING



ANY person can easily estimate the quantity and the cost of corrugated iron roofing or siding for any job by following these simple directions :

Divide the length of the rafter by stock length of sheets as given on page 16, not forgetting to allow for end-lap. This will give the number of sheets required to reach from eave to ridge.

If a hip roof, figure the length of sheets for upper and lower rafters separately.

Next, consult tables on opposite page, using the figure for whichever side-lap you want. This will give the number of sheets required to cross the roof from end to end.

Multiply the one result by the other, which will give the total number of sheets required, and convert into square feet by reference to the table below. If there are two sides to the roof, double your quantities.

Allow one and a quarter pounds of nails to every one hundred square feet of iron.

Allow three-tenths of a pound of washers to every pound of nails.

Add in necessary amount of ridge and hip cap, when needed.

Remember. That the ridge cap has a certain covering capacity down the rafter. If stock lengths of sheets come a little short of reaching the peak, use a wide-apron ridge cap. Sizes shown on page 21.

That the hip cap can be adjusted to cover from 6 to 9 inches on either upper or lower rafter as desired. It can be bent anywhere in the three-inch flat space in the middle.

NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET IN DIFFERENT SIZED SHEETS

Sheets 10 feet long x 33 inches wide contain $27\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

8	33	22
6	33	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

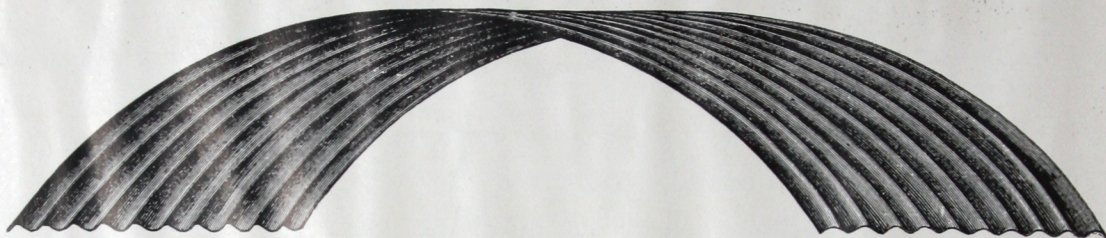
Sheets 5 feet long would contain half as much as a 10-foot sheet, 4 feet long half as much as an 8-foot, and so on.

CODE FOR CORRUGATED IRON

						Code Word
18-gauge corrugated galvanized,	2½	x	⅜	-inch corrugation.....		Farbentrug
20	"	"	"	"	"	Farfado
22	"	"	"	"	"	Fasianos
24	"	"	"	"	"	Fasshahn
26	"	"	"	"	"	Fastellone
28	"	"	"	"	"	Fastosos
18-gauge painted corrugated,	2½	x	⅜	-inch corrugation.....		Fictorum
20	"	"	"	"	"	Fielten
22	"	"	"	"	"	Fieltrar
24	"	"	"	"	"	Figgun
26	"	"	"	"	"	Finage
28	"	"	"	"	"	Findable
Size of sheets, 120 x 33 inches.....						Fulsis
"	96	x	33	"		Fuchtel
"	72	x	33	"		Fugollo
"	96	x	27½	"		Fuehlen
"	72	x	27½	"		Fulgury

CURVED CORRUGATED IRON

FOR SUPPORTING CONCRETE BETWEEN I BEAMS, CIRCLE ROOFS,
ROOFS OF TRACTION ENGINES, ETC.



Gauges 18 to 28. Black, Painted or Galvanized Iron.
Sheets up to 10 feet Girth, Curved any Radius.

LARGELY used by municipalities in Ontario and the Western Provinces for bridge work, a construction as shown in the cut below being employed. The immense strength of the arched corrugated sheets, combined with their lightness of weight, renders them specially suitable for this class of work.

We shall be glad to furnish information regarding the strength of curved corrugated sheets on request.

Also used for circle roofs of barns, rinks, drill sheds, etc., and for roofs over traction engines and similar purposes.

INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR ORDERS OR ENQUIRIES.

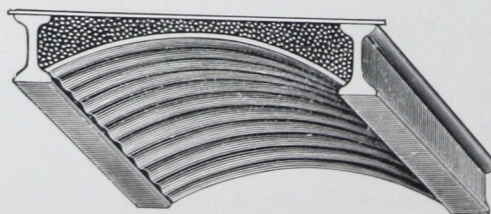
State gauge of iron and whether black, painted or galvanized. (We recommend the galvanized.)

For Concrete Work.—If possible, give girth of sheet and radius of required curve. If this cannot be gotten at, give distance **between** beams and height of curve wanted in sheet. If distance **between** beams is not known, give us the spacing of centres, advising height and weight of beams used, and height of curve required.

Always state whether measurement given is **between** beams or on **centres**. By "between" we mean between the upright parts of beams, not between the tips of flanges.

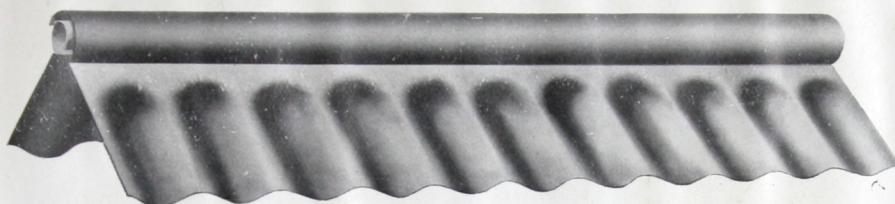
For Roofing Work.—If possible, send sketch, showing shape and figured dimensions. If a true arc of a circle, simply give diameter or radius, and state whether half or quarter circle.

We Specialize on the Curved Corrugated Iron Business.
Orders and Enquiries will Receive Prompt and Capable Attention.



Shows Sheet of Curved Corrugated Iron Between I Beams. Concrete Filled.

CORRUGATED SUNDRIES

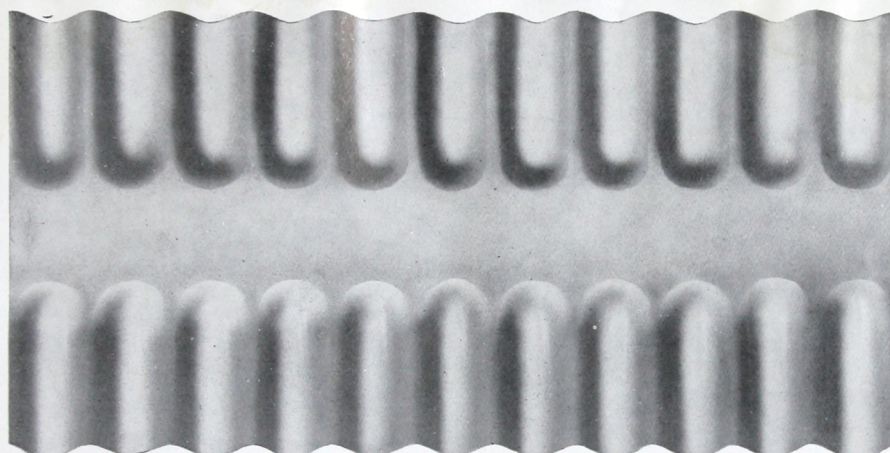


Shows our Two-piece Corrugated Ridge Cap, Shipped complete with Wood Core. Made in Three Sizes, as below, to fit 2 1/2 x 8 Corrugations only. Furnished in Lengths covering 27 inches when properly lapped. We allow for Lap and charge only for covering capacity of this Ridge Cap.

						CODE WORD
Galvanized	18-inch	girth,	covering	6 inches	on each side of roof.....	Fangball
"	30	"	"	12	" " " " " "	Fantasme
"	42	"	"	18	" " " " " "	Fannium

Above also made in Painted Steel

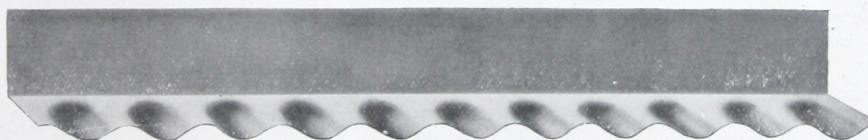
When Painted Cap wanted, add "Painted"



Shows our Corrugated Hip Cap, for use at Hips on Hip Roof Barns. Galvanized only. 6 inches Corrugated each side, 3 inches flat in centre, making 15 inch girth. Lengths cover 27 inches when properly lapped.

We allow for Laps and charge only for covering capacity of Hip Cap.

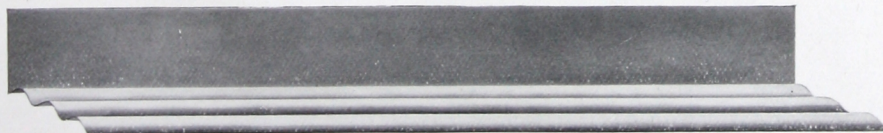
CODE WORD for Hip Cap..... Farragem



Shows our Corrugated End Flashing, for use where Ends of Corrugated Sheets butt another building. Can also be supplied straight, for closing up Ends of Corrugations along Eaves or for Flashing above and below windows on siding work. Lengths cover 27 inches when properly lapped. We allow for Lap.

Galvanized only. 6 inches Corrugated and 3 inches flat, making 9 inch girth.

CODE WORD for End Flashing..... Fangot



Shows our Corrugated Side-Flashing, for use where sides of Corrugated Sheets butt another building. Made in Two Sizes of both Galvanized and Painted. Made in 8-Foot Lengths. We allow for Lap.

						CODE WORD
Galvanized,	15-inch	girth (3 corrugations	x 6 inches flat).....			Farina
Galvanized,	12-inch	girth (2 corrugations	x 6 inches flat).....			Favillus

When Painted Flashing wanted, add "Painted"

Our Corrugated Sundries are made Accurately and Fit Snugly.

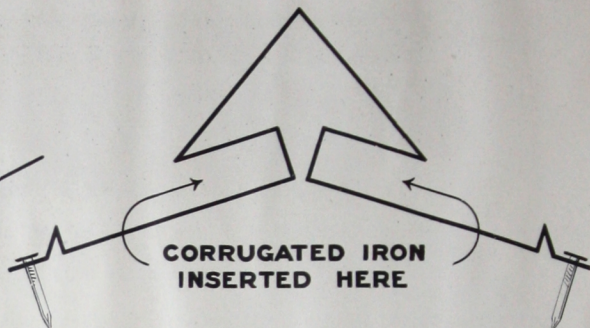
SUNDRIES



Shows End View of our Galvanized "Double Gutter" Valley, for use with Corrugated Iron.

Made in two sizes as below. 8-foot lengths.

	CODE WORD
24-inch girth.....	Evenly
30-inch girth.....	Evenor

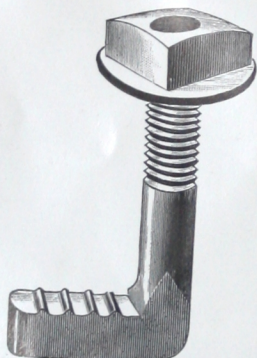


Shows End View of our Galvanized "Cottage Hip Cap," for use with Corrugated Iron on Splayed or Diagonal Hips, such as on cottage roofs, verandah corners, etc.

Made in 8-foot lengths, 18-inch girth.

CODE WORD..... Filopos

Corrugated Sheets must be cut on job to fit Valleys and Hips.



HOOK BOLTS.

For attaching corrugated iron to iron framework.

Standard bolts are $1\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Sent complete with nuts and iron washers, all electro-galvanized.

CODE WORD..... Facoula

We can also supply other styles of fastenings,—particulars on request.



GALVANIZED SCREWS.

Often used instead of nails for attaching corrugated iron to wooden framework.

More expensive, but make a better job.

Standard size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 10 Round Head.

CODE WORD..... Fandrom



For $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bolts

CODE WORD
Flacon



For $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Bolts

CODE WORD
Fluide



For No. 10 Screws

CODE WORD
Fadest



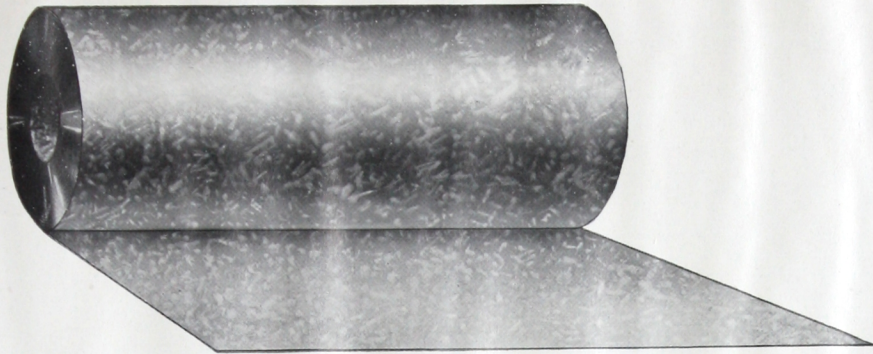
For 10-gauge Nails

CODE WORD
Facudo

LEAD WASHERS

For use under heads of nails, screws or bolts in attaching corrugated iron. Inexpensive and ensure a watertight job. Cuts are full size. We can also furnish special sizes to order.

"FLAT" ROOFING



Suitable for Roofs having a Pitch or Fall of One Inch to the Foot or more.
Easy to Lay. The Most Satisfactory Roofing Ever Made for Flat Roofs.

FOR a permanent and generally satisfactory roofing for flat-roofed buildings there can be nothing better used than our **Galvanized "Flat" Roofing**—made from fine quality galvanized steel and put up in rolls as shown above, **cross seams locked and sweat-soldered**. It will last longer and give better satisfaction than any other form of covering for flat roofs, besides being very easy to apply and affording absolute protection from fire and lightning.

Rolls are made any length to suit the roof, so that no cross joints are made on the job, but a solid, close-locked and soldered sheet of steel extends from one end to the other. Side joints are made by double-folded seam, standing one inch high when finished, and giving ample allowance for expansion and contraction of the metal.

Full instructions for laying "Flat" Roofing are given in the next few pages, together with illustrations. Study them out for yourself and be convinced of the superior qualities of this form of covering for flat roofs.

Made in 28 and 26 gauge galvanized steel. Standard rolls are $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, covering 21 inches when laid. We can also supply rolls $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, but standard width is recommended for a first-class job.

A square as sold will cover 100 square feet when laid.

GAUGE.	Average Shipping Weight per Square.	CODE WORD.
28	80 lbs.	Franja
26	90 lbs.	Fulvo

We also put up "Flat" Roofing in stock rolls containing one square, covering capacity. These may be ordered when exact size of roof is not known or when it is desired by dealers to carry this roofing in stock.

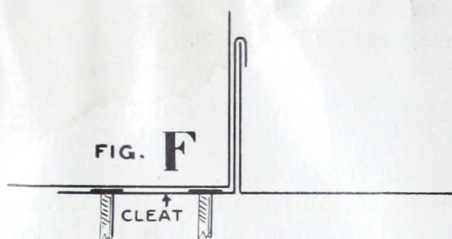
When ordering for a special job, give exact dimensions of roof and state which way it slopes. State whether walls project up past roof or whether they finish flush with roof. State what gauge required. See page 26 regarding tools.

For Further Information see Next Pages.

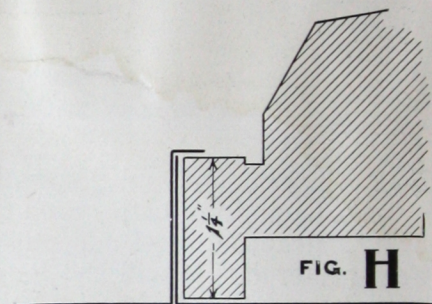
FLAT ROOFING AND TOOLS



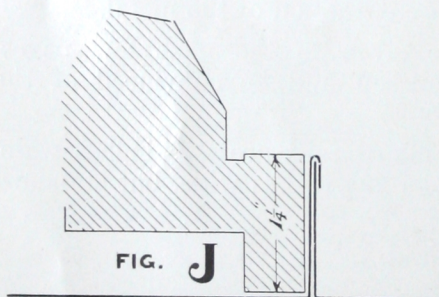
Roofing Double Seamer



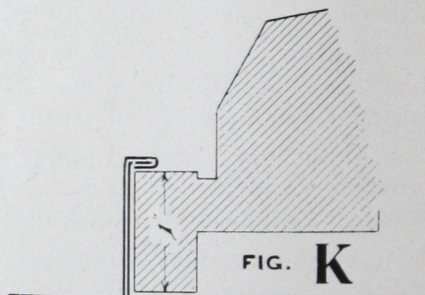
First Operation, Showing Cleat in Position



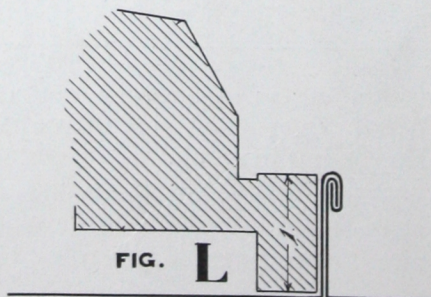
Second Operation



Third Operation



Fourth Operation



Fifth (Last) Operation

FLAT ROOFING AND TOOLS

(Continued)

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY

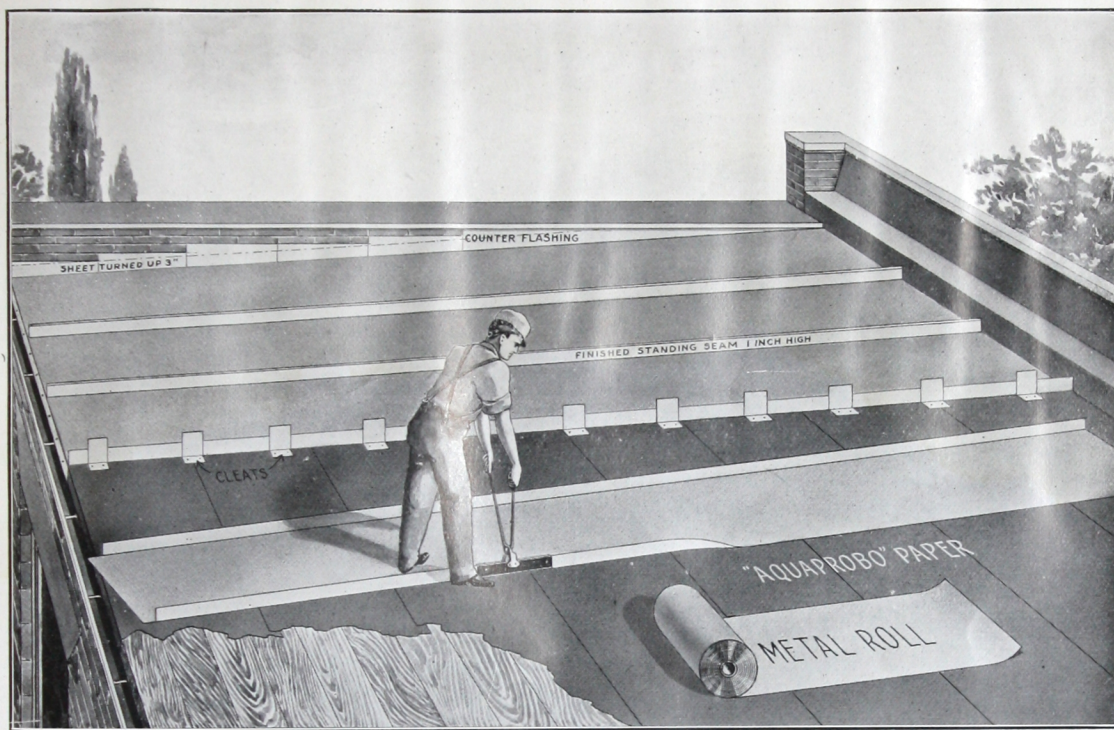


Fig. 139B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING "FLAT" ROOFING

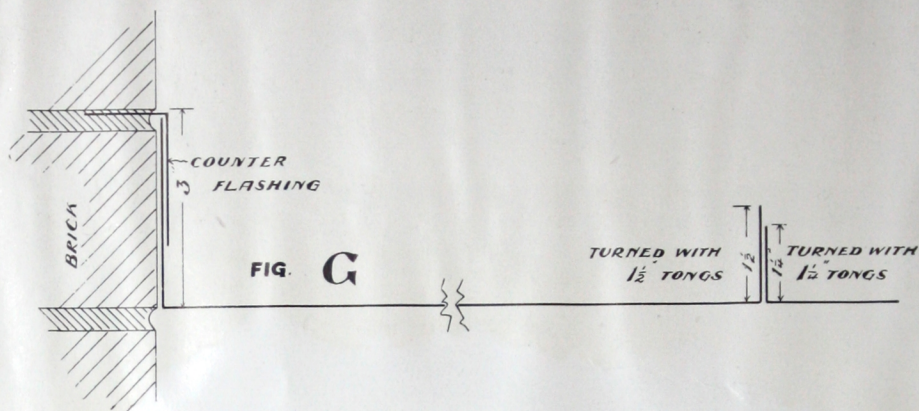
1. Sound and seasoned lumber should always be used for sheeting.
 2. We recommend the use of paper under this roofing. When paper is used, lay it across roof, starting at bottom and lapping upper course over lower about an inch. (See Fig. 139 B.)
 3. Where walls extend above roof, either at ends or sides, turn the sheets up three inches and counter-flash over the turned-up edges. (See Figs. 139 B and G.) Where walls do not extend above roof, turn the edges of sheets down over sides about two inches.
 4. Turn other edge of first sheet or roll up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and nail the cleats to roof spaced 12 inch centres, placing the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch turned-up side of cleats close against the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch turned-up edge of roll. (See Figs. 139 B and F.)
 5. Turn the first edge of next roll up $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and place that edge close to first roll, with the cleats between. Place the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch side of the "Roofing Double Seamer" against the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch edge of the second roll, and mallet the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rise of the first roll over the top of the "Double Seamer." (See Fig. H.) Then reverse the "Double Seamer" to the other side of the standing seam and mallet the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch projection down flat. (See Fig. J.) Then place the 1 inch side of the "Double Seamer" against the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch edge of the second roll and mallet the single seam over the top. (See Fig. K.) Then reverse again and mallet down tight, thus making a perfect double seam. (See Fig. L.)
- Follow above instructions over all the roof, finishing up against wall by turning roll up three inches and counter-flashing.

Caution.—Lay the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch turned up edge of first roll perfectly straight to a chalk line. Do not use the wall as a guage, as it may not be perfectly straight.

Where flat roofing is turned down over edge of roof (instead of up against wall), the turned-down edges should be well nailed.

FLAT ROOFING AND TOOLS

(Continued)

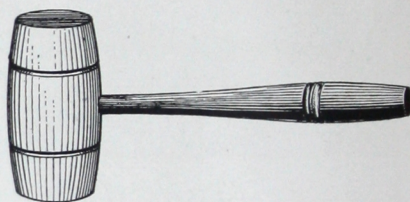


Sectional View of "Flat" Roofing, showing Wall rising above Roof, the edge of the first roll turned up Three inches against wall, and the counter-flashing. This Illustration will apply to the majority of Flat Roofing jobs. Complete Instructions on Page 25.



ROOFING TONGS

Used in applying "Flat" Roofing. Two sizes, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, for turning seams of these heights.



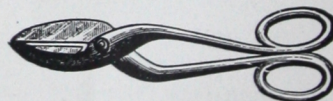
TINNER'S MALLET

Used in applying "Flat" Roofing.



TINNER'S HAMMER

Used for all our goods.



SNIPS

Used with all our goods. Two kinds, Cast-Iron and best Drop-Forged Steel.

DOUBLE SEAMER.—Shown on page 24

WHEN ordered, we shall send roofing tongs and double seamer with orders for "Flat Roofing." We charge for them at the regular prices, but if returned within thirty days, charges prepaid and in good condition, we allow full price charged.

Hammers, snips and mallets are not returnable.

METALLIC SIDINGS



BY its record of service during the past twenty or twenty-five years Metallic Siding has amply proven its claim to rank with the standard building materials of older and more widely-known repute. It is no longer an experiment, but has proven its worth by the time-test, and has unquestionably come to stay and to grow in use wherever buildings are being erected.

It possesses advantages over every other form of covering which are clear and undisputable, making it simply a matter of time until wood and plaster entirely give way to it, as they have already done to a very marked extent. The numerous patterns in which we now make it afford a wide range of choice, and give prospective builders an opportunity to display their taste in making up attractive combinations for buildings of every description.

Wooden sidings, rough-cast and smooth plaster, have all served their purpose and served it well, but their day is past and gone. Even if it were only a question of price, Metallic Sidings would now out-class them, and the lasting qualities are not to be compared. We have been making Metallic Siding for only twenty-seven years, and are, therefore, not in a position to state definitely how long it actually will last, but from the appearance to-day of some of the first jobs we did we would say that **fifty or sixty years would be a conservative estimate of the lifetime of Galvanized Metallic Siding.**

Metallic Siding is **Fireproof. Steel won't burn**, and that's all there is to that. Lightning striking a Metallic-covered building is scattered at once and rendered harmless.

Metallic Siding **will not crack nor drop off.** Once on a building it is there as long as the building stands. How many plastered houses there are where the plaster has cracked or fallen off in chunks, leaving unsightly gaping holes for wind and weather to enter. This is not possible with our Metallic Siding.

Metallic Sidings **do not warp, shrink nor curl up.** This cannot be avoided with wooden siding—it is the nature of it—but with "Metallic" it is an impossibility.

Metallic Siding is a permanent, lasting asset to any building, forming, as it does, a durable, fireproof and weatherproof covering for as long as the building stands. Better insurance rates can be obtained by its use, and the selling value of the property greatly increased on account of its permanency and attractiveness.

Furthermore, **Metallic Siding, with a layer of good building paper, makes as warm a job as brick veneer.** This fact has long been known to experienced builders, but is perhaps not fully known and appreciated by the great majority of people who are not actually in the building business. It is a point not to be overlooked, however, in deciding on the form of covering for your building. (See page 7, "Building Paper.")

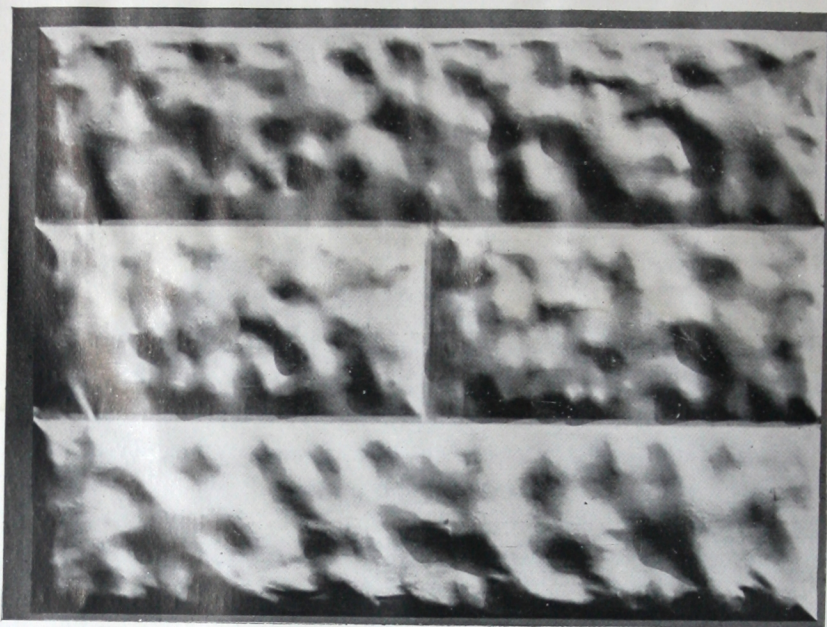
As with all our other products, our Metallic Sidings are the very best of their kind, kept up to a high standard of quality by rigid inspection. The material used is invariably the best that can be bought, and by manufacturing on powerful, accurate machinery we are enabled to turn out sidings unequalled for clear embossing and accurate fitting by any other made. In purchasing from us you are always assured of getting the best to be had—Metallic Siding that will go on well, will look well and which will be there as long as the building stands.



ROCK "FOUR-IN-ONE" SIDING

FOR HOUSES, STORE FRONTS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A Good Imitation of Genuine Stone at a Fraction of its Cost



Read
Page 27

Shows One Sheet of Rock "Four-in-One" Imitation Stone Siding, Covering
Size 23 x 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 37 Sheets to the Square.

Made in Two Grades of Galvanized Steel and Two Grades of Painted Steel, the difference being in the weight or thickness of material. Weights are as shown below.

MATERIAL.	GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	Medium	70 lbs.	74 lbs.	Delotico
Galvanized	Ordinary	60 lbs.	64 lbs.	Delphian
Painted	Medium	56 lbs.	60 lbs.	Dephal
Painted	Ordinary	50 lbs.	54 lbs.	Deplango

OUR Rock "Four-in-One" Metallic Siding is reproduced from the genuine rough stone and presents a handsome appearance on the sides of buildings of every description. The pattern is well brought out, standing sharp and clear, with the mortar lines and edges for joints flat, as in the genuine stone.

The stone-like appearance can be greatly enhanced by painting a light gray color and blowing sand on while the paint is still wet.

On two edges of the sheet wide flanges are left and on the other two narrow flanges are left. The narrow flanges overlap the wide ones, making a tight, weatherproof joint, and leaving the same distance between the stones of adjoining sheets as is left between the stones in the body of the sheet. Start every other course with a half sheet, so as to break the joints and make the pattern match perpendicularly.

Every sheet is made accurately, so that they may be put on quickly and easily by inexperienced persons.

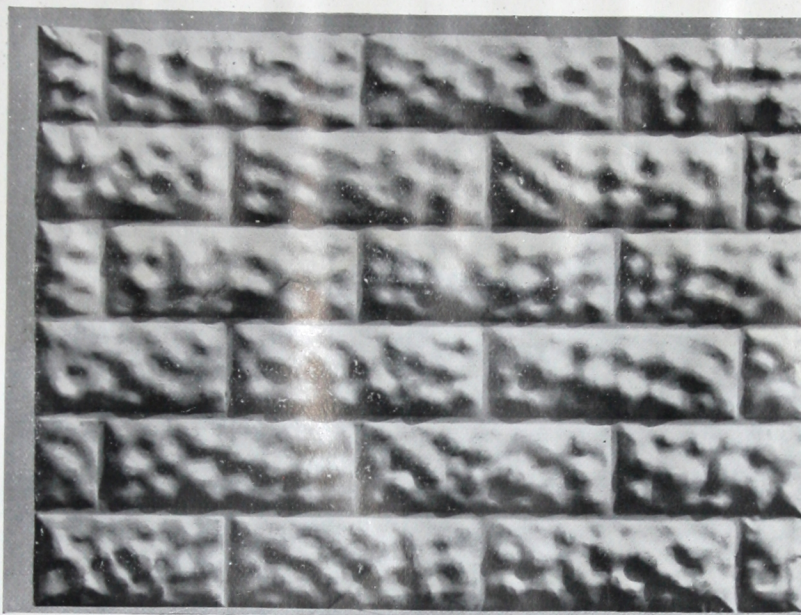
"Metallic" Siding with a Layer of good Building Paper is as warm as a brick veneer.

ROCK-FACED BRICK SIDING



FOR HOUSES, GARAGES, AND SMALL BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS

A Perfect Reproduction of the Genuine Pressed Clay Bricks



Read
Page 27

Shows One Sheet of Rock-Faced Brick Siding, Covering Size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
37 Sheets to the Square.

Made in Two Grades of Galvanized Steel and Two Grades of Painted Steel, the difference being in the weight or thickness of material. Weights are as shown below.

MATERIAL.	GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	Medium	70 lbs.	74 lbs.	Diblath
Galvanized	Ordinary	60 lbs.	64 lbs.	Dibosco
Painted	Medium	56 lbs.	60 lbs.	Disable
Painted	Ordinary	50 lbs.	54 lbs.	Disabused

THE Rock-Faced Brick pattern of Siding, as illustrated above, presents an exceptionally neat and attractive appearance, and, while it looks its best on small buildings, it can also be used to good advantage on larger areas. It is not so heavily embossed as the Rock "Four-in-One," but the pattern stands out well, and when carefully put on, an exceptionally attractive effect is obtained.

On two edges of the sheet wide flanges are left and on the other two narrow flanges are left. The narrow flanges overlap the wide ones, making a tight, weatherproof joint, and leaving the same distance between the bricks of adjoining sheets as is left between the bricks in the body of the sheet. Start every other course with a half sheet, so as to break the joints and make the pattern match perpendicularly.

Every sheet is made accurately, so that they may be put on quickly and easily by inexperienced persons.

"Metallic" Siding with a Layer of good Building Paper is as warm as a brick veneer.

SINGLE-STONE AND EAVE-CORNICES



Shows One Single Sheet of "Single-Stone" Siding, sheets covering 26 inches long, with 5, 6, or 7 inch face, as desired.

Made in One Grade of Galvanized Steel and One Grade of Painted Steel.

THIS pattern of Siding is slightly more expensive than the other patterns, but is specially suitable for high-class work, such as **store or office fronts**, dwellings, etc. The pattern is very bold and sharp and produces a specially good effect.

GALVANIZED

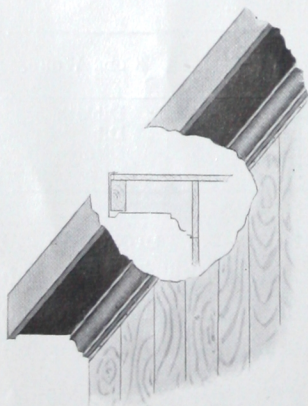
FACE WIDTH.	NUMBER OF SHEETS PER SQUARE.	CODE WORD.
5 inch	111	Defusos
6 inch	92	Deanatos
7 inch	79	Damhout

Approximate Shipping Weight, 100 lbs. per Square.

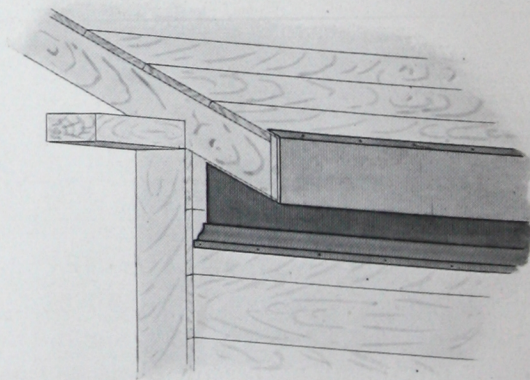
PAINTED

FACE WIDTH.	NUMBER OF SHEETS PER SQUARE.	CODE WORD.
5 inch	111	Degemo
6 inch	92	Deaurate
7 inch	79	Dammen

Approximate Shipping Weight, 75 lbs. per Square.



Gable-end Cornice.



Eave Cornice.

To be completely fireproof, a metal-covered building should be equipped with Eave and Gable Cornices, as shown above.

Illustrations are only suggestions. We can supply any kind or shape, plain or ornamental.

In ordering, send sketch showing shape, size and projection of rafters. See separate catalogue for regular line of Cornices.

"MANITOBA" SIDING



SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

Not Affected by Settling of the Building.



Shows One Sheet of "Manitoba" Siding, Covering Size
22½ x 17½ inches, 37 Sheets to the Square.

Especial care is taken in the manufacture of our "Manitoba" Siding. Every sheet is square and uniform, so that they will line up true and with an entire absence of that tendency to "run" which is found in inferior makes.

Made in Two Grades of Galvanized Steel and Two Grades of Painted Steel, the difference being in the weight or thickness of material. Weights are as shown below.

MATERIAL.	GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	Medium	70 lbs.	78 lbs.	Drainable
Galvanized	Ordinary	60 lbs.	68 lbs.	Drama
Painted	Medium	56 lbs.	68 lbs.	Drivelled
Painted	Ordinary	50 lbs.	62 lbs.	Driving

Packed One Square to the Crate.

THE "Manitoba" pattern of Siding was originally designed for use on grain elevators, for which it is especially suitable, but is also largely used on storehouses, warehouses, etc., where an absolutely weatherproof job is required. The embossed ribs, which form the pattern, give rigidity to the sheets, making them easy to handle and lay, at the same time producing a very neat effect on the building.

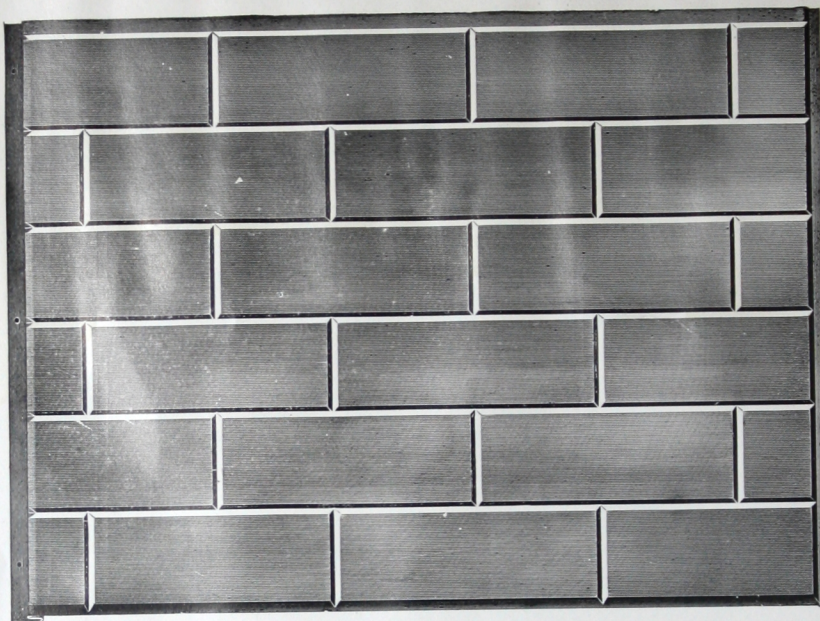
A close-fitting lock is formed on the left side of each sheet, into which the flange on the right-hand side of the adjoining sheet fits. Along the top of the sheet sunk shoulders are provided, which receive the butt of the sheet above, fitting closely and making a snug joint. Nails are driven through the flange of the lock and also across the bottom of the sheet about two inches from the edge in indentations provided for same. As each nail goes through one sheet only, the building may settle very materially without affecting the fastenings or causing the sheets to buckle.

Our "Manitoba" Siding is made of the best of material, on heavy, accurate machinery and by skilled operatives. It is packed one square to the crate—good strong crates, too—ensuring its reaching destination in good shape. For these and other reasons it is the favorite among experienced elevator contractors.

PLAIN BRICK SIDING

FOR HOUSES, OUTBUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES, ETC.

At a Short Distance can hardly be distinguished from Genuine Bricks.



Read
Page 27

Shows One Sheet of Plain Brick Siding, Covering Size $22\frac{1}{2}$ x $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches,
37 Sheets to the Square.

Made in Two Grades of Galvanized Steel and Two Grades of Painted Steel, the difference being in the weight or thickness of material. Weights are as shown below.

MATERIAL.	GRADE.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	Medium	70 lbs.	78 lbs.	Dolphin
Galvanized	Ordinary	60 lbs.	68 lbs.	Doleful
Painted	Medium	56 lbs.	64 lbs.	Domado
Painted	Ordinary	50 lbs.	58 lbs.	Domaret

A PLAIN, neat Siding, stamped in imitation of full-size bricks, mortar-lines sunk. When well nailed on, this pattern of siding presents an appearance remarkably similar to genuine brickwork, and is frequently taken for it at short distance. When so desired, the mortar-lines may be painted white or light gray, rendering the similarity to genuine masonry even more pronounced.

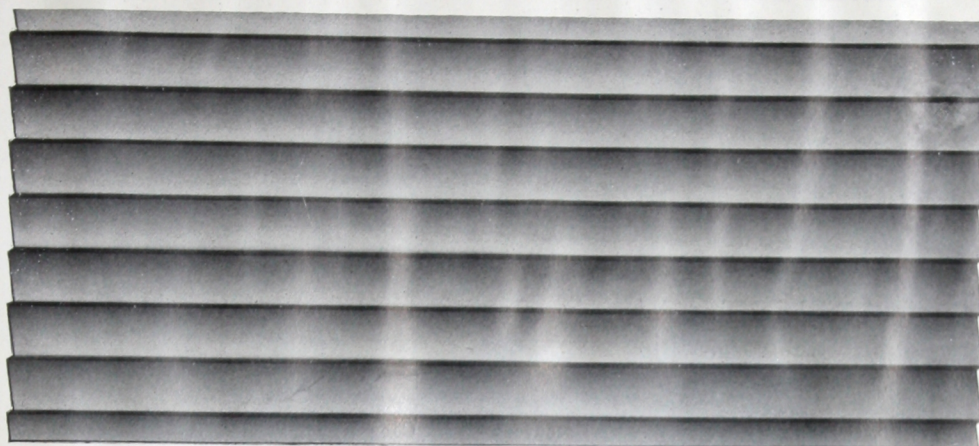
A lock is formed on the left side of every sheet, into which a flange on the right-hand side of the adjoining sheet fits closely. The horizontal joint is made by lapping the sheet over the one below it down to the first mortar-line, where it fits snugly, thus making close, waterproof joints on all four sides. Start every other course with a third of a sheet, so as to break joints and make the pattern match.

Any inexperienced person can apply this siding quickly and easily, as every sheet is made accurately and square, so that they will go together properly and without trouble.

"Metallic" Siding with a Layer of good Building Paper is as warm as brick veneer.

CLAPBOARD SIDING

FOR HOUSES AND GOOD BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS



Read
Page
27

Shows One Sheet of Clapboard Siding, Covering Size 95 x 26½ inches, 5½ Sheets per Square. Seven Boards to a Sheet, each 3¼ inch face, with ½ inch butt.

Made in Two Gauges or Weights of Galvanized Steel and One Gauge or Painted Steel. Gauges are as shown below.

MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Square, without Crate.	Approximate Weight per Square, including Crate.	CODE WORD.
28 gauge Galvanized	80 lbs.	90 lbs.	Dudelsack
26 gauge Galvanized.	90 lbs.	102 lbs.	Dudado
28 gauge Painted	74 lbs.	84 lbs.	Dutiable

We can also supply Clapboard Siding in shorter lengths of sheets.

OUR "Clapboard Siding" is made from finely-crimped sheets of galvanized or painted steel, formed in imitation of pine clapboards, and is largely used on the better class of light-construction buildings. The design, while plain, is very attractive and substantial-looking, and gives an appearance entirely different to that of most metallic sidings.

As it is made in long sheets, it can be nailed right on to the studs, placed up to 18 inch centres, without the use of wood sheeting, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of lumber for a building.

This pattern of Siding is a favorite for Garage work, where a neat substantial job is desired at the minimum of expense. Used in conjunction with one of our tile roofings (pages 10 to 13) an extremely handsome effect is secured.

It is also largely used for houses where the studs are not sheeted with lumber on the outside, the rigidity of the sheets effectually tying the building, making a strong job and at the same time giving a very pleasing appearance.

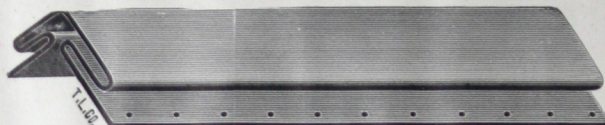
Sheets are best laid by commencing at the top and working downwards. Leave the lower edge of each sheet unnailed until the top of the sheet below is slipped under it. Fig. 83 shows where to nail.



Fig. 83

"Metallic Siding" with a Layer of good Building Paper is as warm as a brick veneer.

CORNER CAPS

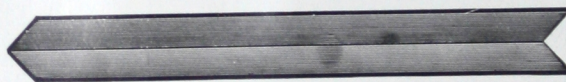


' Imperial" Corner Cap

Galvanized or Painted. This form of Cap is applied before the siding plates, which fit into the fold in the cap, making a very neat corner. Can also be supplied reverse for inside corners.

CODE WORD, Galvanized..... Escouvens

CODE WORD, Painted Etesie



"V" Corner Cap

Galvanized or Painted. This Cap is applied after the siding plates are on, being nailed down the corner on top of the plates.

CODE WORD, Galvanized..... Eudes

CODE WORD, Painted Espen



Clapboard Corner Cap

Galvanized or Painted. This Cap is most used with clapboard siding, but can also be used with any of our other sidings. Measures 3 inches on each face with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shoulder. This Cap is put on before the siding plates, which butt up against the shoulder. Can also be made reverse for inside corners.

CODE WORD, Galvanized... .. Escotard

CODE WORD, Painted..... Ethyl

CORNER CAPS

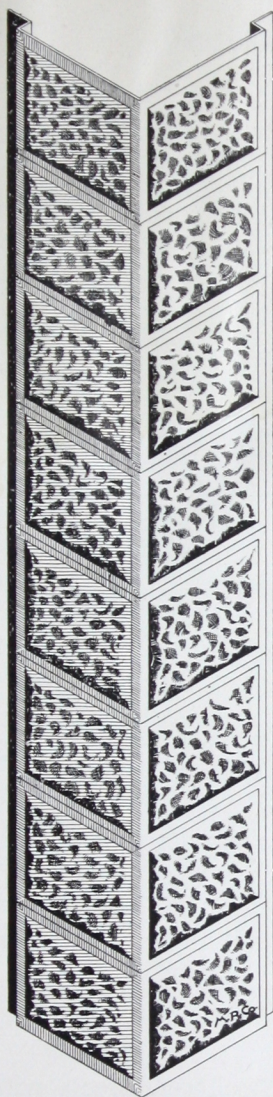


Fig. 90.—Rock-Faced Corner Stone, Galvanized or Painted. Covering Size 13 inches on each side.

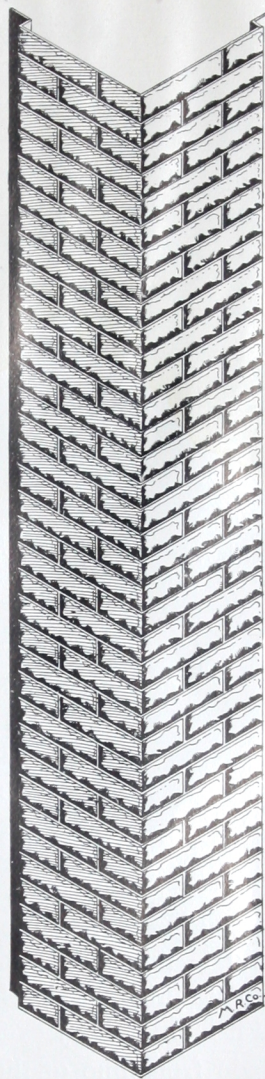


Fig. 91.—Rock-Faced Brick Corner Cap, Galvanized or Painted. Covering Size 13 inches on each side.

MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Lineal Foot.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	2 lbs.	Etetant
Painted.	2 lbs.	Ethalate

MATERIAL.	Approximate Weight per Lineal Foot.	CODE WORD.
Galvanized	2 lbs.	Etham
Painted.	2 lbs.	Ethbaal

ROCK-FACED Corner Stone, Fig. 90, is generally used with the Rock "Four-in-One" pattern of Siding and the Rock-Faced Brick Corner Cap with Rock-Faced Brick Siding. They are interchangeable, however, and are often used to good effect with other patterns of siding as well.

In ordering siding and either of the above corner caps, do not forget to allow for the covering capacity of the corner cap. Two square feet of siding may be deducted for every lineal foot of these corner caps, as they cover 13 inches on each face of the building.

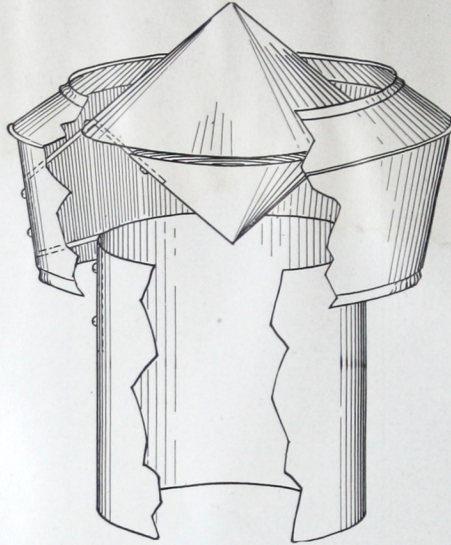
Where cheapness is an object, corner cap may be dispensed with entirely, simply bending the siding around the corners, although this does not make as good a job.

VENTILATORS

Registered Trade Mark, "Halitus"

For
Barns and
Stables

For
Dwellings
and
Warehouses



Sectional view of the "Halitus" Ventilator,
showing part of Neck and Case cut away.
Dampers put in when ordered.

STOCK SIZES	
Diameter,	Neck Measurement
6 inch	
8 "	
10 "	
12 "	
15 "	
18 "	
20 "	
24 "	
30 "	
36 "	
48 "	

THE "Halitus" Barn and House Ventilator is designed along scientific and practical lines, and is unquestionably the best and most efficient ventilator ever sold at anywhere near its price. It is simple in construction, so that there is nothing to get out of order, and it is practically everlasting.

It is made from fine quality, heavy Galvanized Steel, reinforced with band-iron braces, to withstand the wind. The top or roof is composed of two hollow galvanized cones, the upper one projecting slightly through the top of the case, and the lower one directly underneath and placed in an inverted position.

The lower cone, on account of its relative position to the neck and case, creates a natural draft in the ventilator flue, thus keeping up a continuous suction or flow of air from the compartment below to the outside air.

Water cannot possibly get into the neck of a "Halitus"—it is the most storm-proof ventilator ever made. Every part and every detail has been thoroughly figured out, producing a highly satisfactory article, which embodies all the essential features of a practical and efficient ventilator with an entire absence of down-draft.

VENTILATORS

Registered Trade Mark, "Halitus"

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY

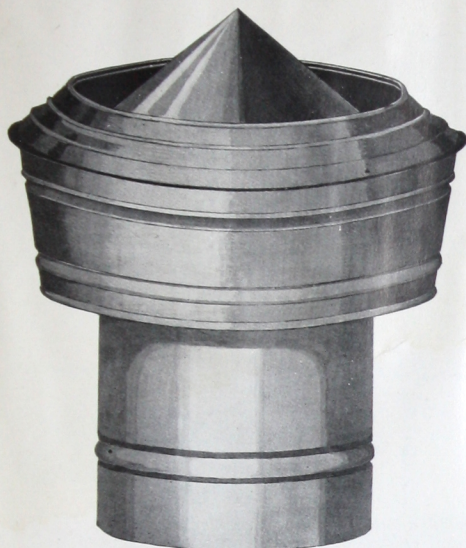


Fig. 239

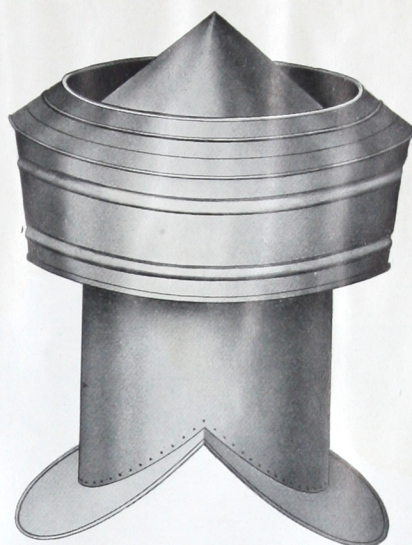
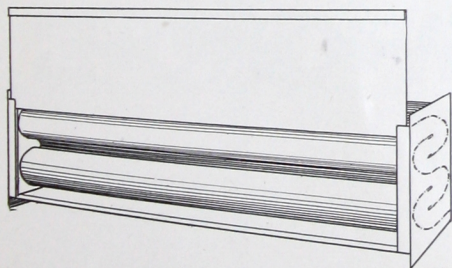


Fig. 240A

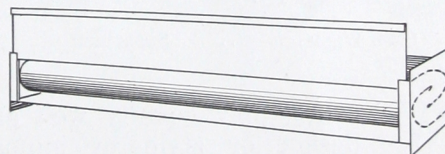
FIGURE No. 239 illustrates the "Halitus" Ventilator as supplied by us to tinsmiths and others who desire to mount them on a special base, or we can supply them already mounted on square box-bases if so ordered.

The Figure 240A or Flanged "Halitus" Ventilator is the popular style for all pitched roofs. All that is necessary to do to attach it is to cut a hole in the roof, set the Ventilator over it and drive a few nails through the flange. This flange is made wide enough to keep water from getting up to the opening in the roof without the necessity of flashing, soldering or cementing in any way. It is undoubtedly, the simplest and best method of attaching Ventilators to roofs that has yet been devised, making at the same time a strong and watertight job. In ordering this style of Ventilator always **give pitch of roof**—we make them to any required pitch.

Dampers are put in Ventilators when ordered, made to operate with cords running to the floor. Mention if you want dampers.



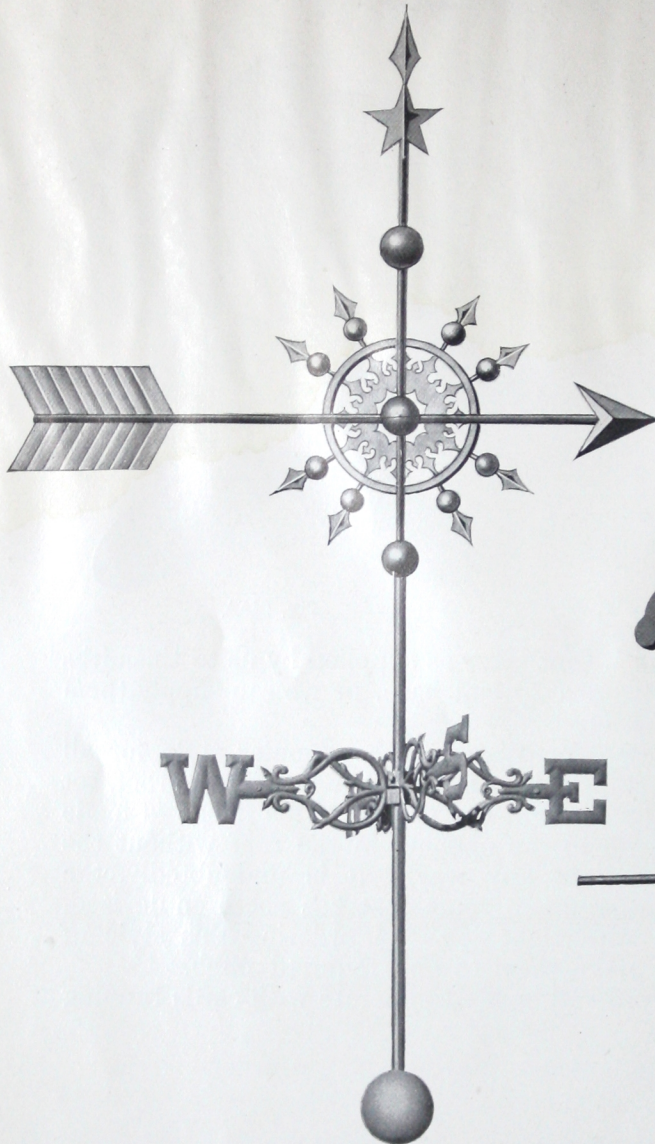
Double Intake Ventilator



Single Intake Ventilator

The illustrations shows a good design of Intake Ventilators which will admit air freely, but will not permit of direct draft. They should be placed in the walls, at or near the floor level. Doors or dampers are provided to close them off when desired; cuts show dampers raised. Can be supplied any length to suit the distance between studs or can be made flat on top, with dampers swinging, for use in concrete or stone foundations.

WEATHER-VANES



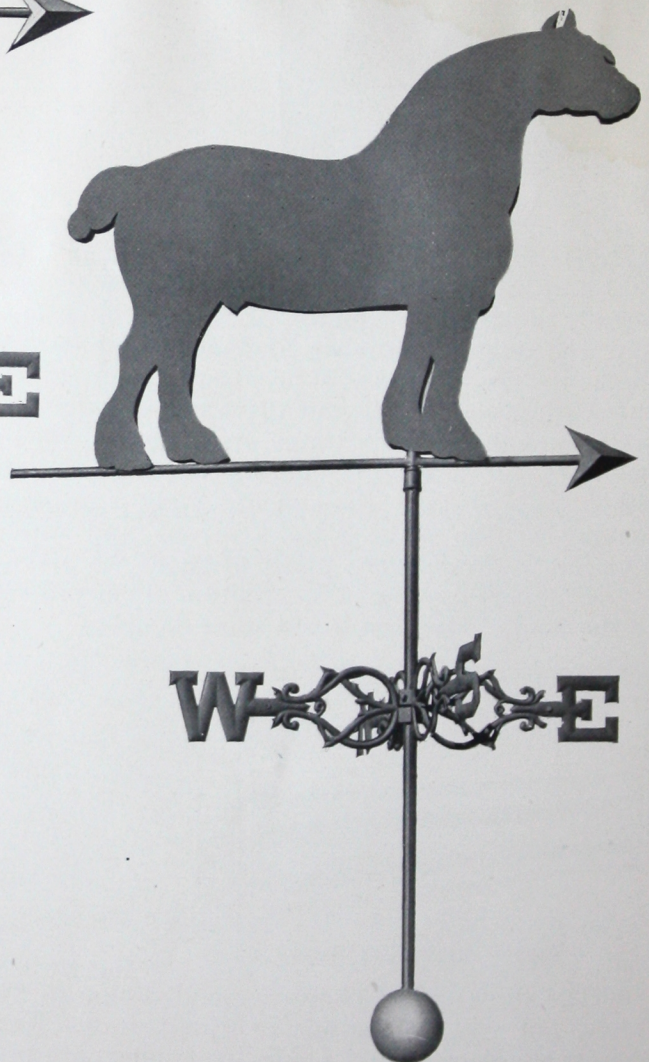
No. 1551

CODE WORD Spearman

WE can supply equally well any design or style of animal, from racehorse to heavy draught or Clydesdale.

Give us an idea of what you want, or, if possible, send a magazine picture or photograph and we shall submit a full-size pattern for your approval. This is done entirely free of charge.

An Ornamental Weather-Vane
Relieves a Building of that
Plain Appearance

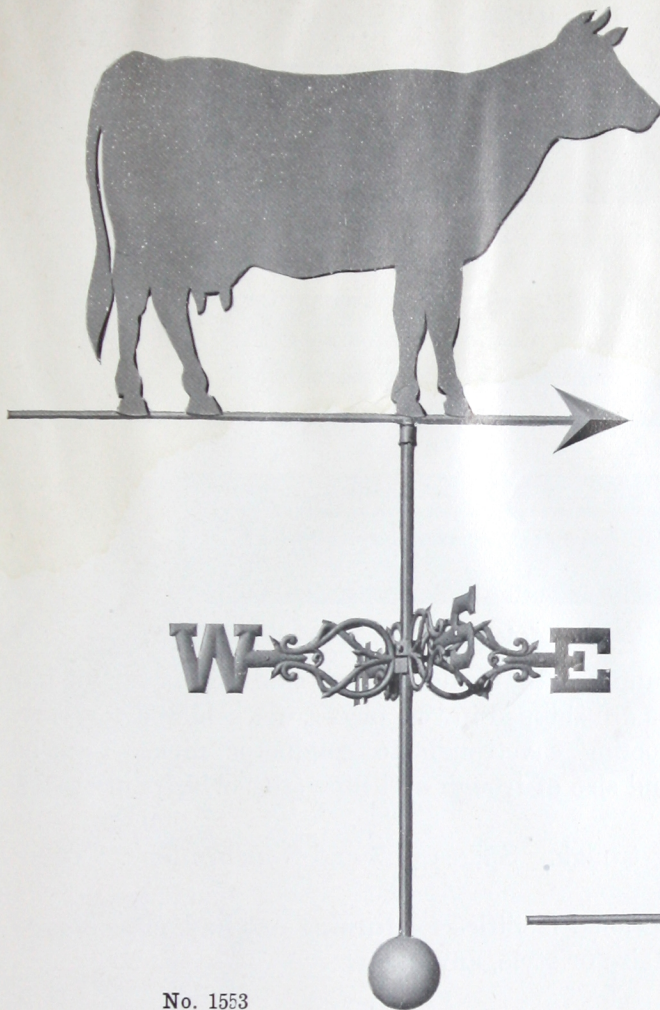


No. 1552

CODE WORD Specht

WEATHER-VANES

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY



No. 1553

CODE WORD Specola

CONSTRUCTION OF WEATHER-VANES

STEMS of all Weather-vanes are galvanized wrought pipe. Ornament or animal is made of galvanized sheet iron. Bodies are made one inch thick, giving solid appearance. Swivels are of machined brass, and are placed inside, protected from the weather. Vanes will turn easily with slightest wind.

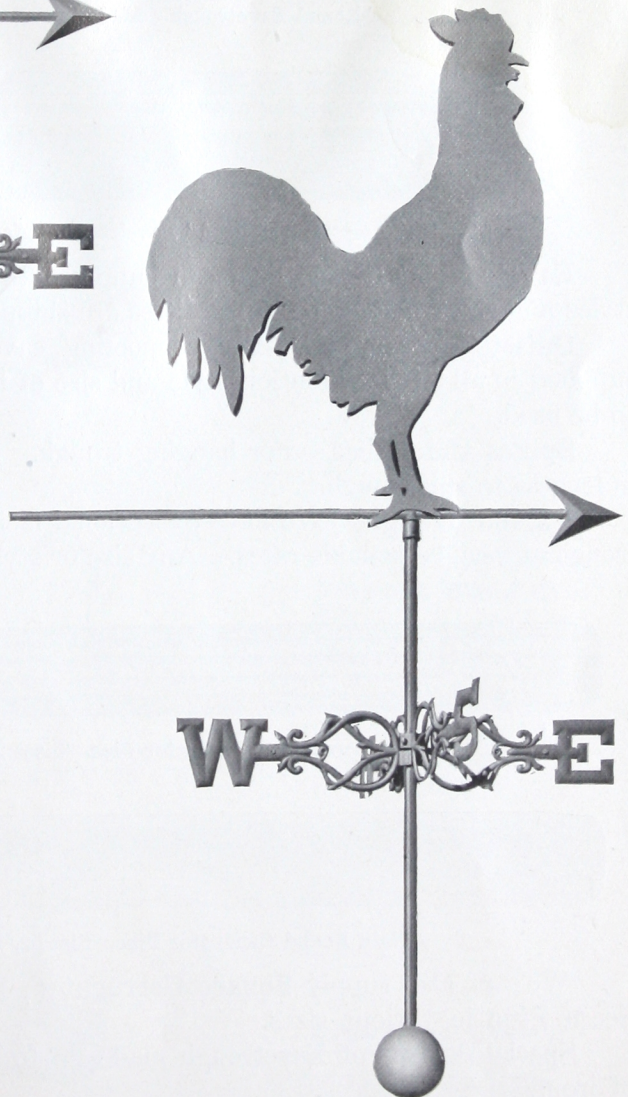
Height about 8 feet from the roof.
Vaness about 4 feet wide.

Attached by sinking stem through the roof about 18 inches and staying it there on inside. Stem is sent long enough to allow for this.

Can also be supplied in copper.

A Useful Ornament on any
Building

Write for Prices



No. 1554

CODE WORD Spervet



EAVETROUGH AND CONDUCTOR PIPE

8 or 10 foot lengths



O. G. Eavetrough. Made in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 15 inch girth.



Half-Round Eavetrough. Made in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 15 inch girth.



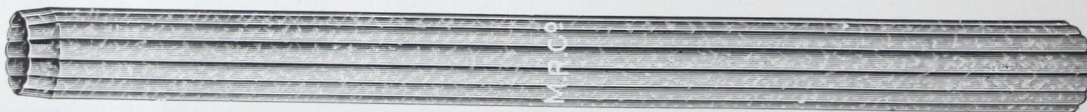
Style "A" or "Round-Bead" Eavetrough. Made in sizes 10, 12 and 15 inch girth.

Eavetrough Mitres.—We can supply both inside and outside mitres for all our styles and sizes of Eavetrough. Mitres are shipped in two pieces, not soldered together.

Outlets or Leaders.—For connecting eavetrough to conductor pipe. Can be supplied in all sizes. Mention style and size of trough and pipe with which outlets are to be used.

Spikes and Tubes.—For hanging trough. Spikes 6, 7 and 8 inches long. Tubes in lengths to suit trough.

Curved Trough.—We have exceptional facilities for turning out high-class curved trough at very reasonable rates. Any size or style, any radius.



Round Corrugated Conductor Pipe. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch Diameter.



Plain Round Conductor Pipe. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch Diameter.

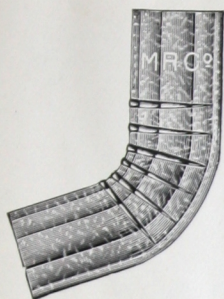
We can also supply **Square Corrugated**, **Plain Square**, and **Octagon Standing Seam Pipe** in various sizes.

Special designs of Eavetrough made up to any detail, from any reasonable gauge of iron.

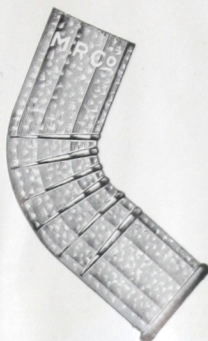
All trough and pipe in 8 or 10 foot lengths.

ELBOWS, SHOES, HOOKS, ETC.

Metallic
ROOFING
COMPANY



Round Corrugated Elbow
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



Round Corrugated Shoe
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



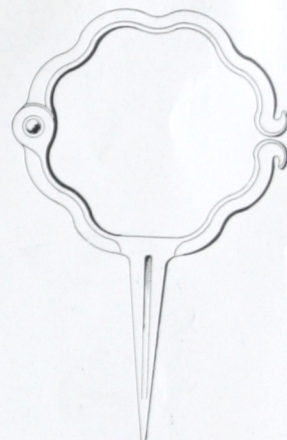
Galvanized Wire Conductor
Strainers or Guards
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



Plain Round Elbow
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



Plain Round Shoe
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



Corrugated Hinged Hook
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch



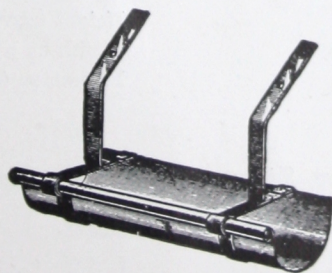
Corrugated Sickle Hooks
Sizes, 2, 3 and 4 inch



Plain Round Sickle Hook
Sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch

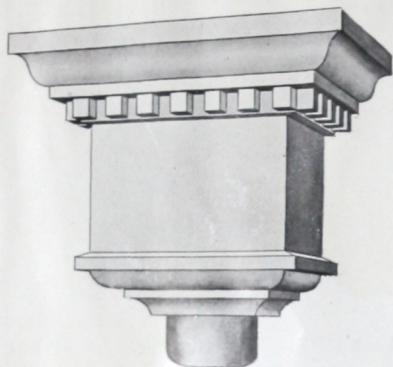


Half-Round Trough Hangers.
Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 inch Girth Half-Round Trough.



Holdfast with Wedge
Complete.
For Standing Seam Pipe.
Malleable Iron.
About six to a pound

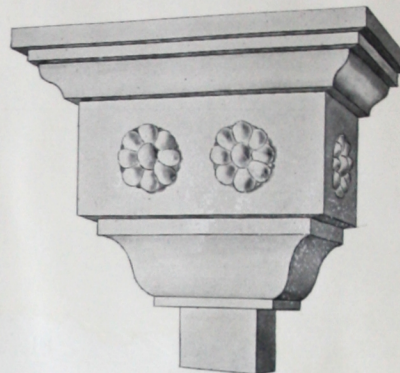
CONDUCTOR HEADS



No. 1014

CODE WORD.... Komisdar

Width at top, 17½ inches
Height (above neck), 13½ "
Width at bottom, 5½ "
Projection (at top), 10½ "



No. 1015

CODE WORD.... Kondary

Width at top, 17½ inches
Height (above neck), 13½ "
Width at bottom, 6½ "
Projection (at top), 11 "



No. 1016

CODE WORD.... Konrad

Width at top, 15 inches
Height (above neck), 13½ "
Width at bottom, 5 "
Projection (at top), 10½ "



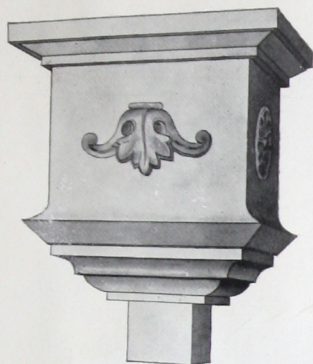
No. 1017

CODE WORD.... Kookpot

Width at top, 15 inches
Height (above neck), 12½ "
Width at bottom, 5½ "
Projection (at top), 9½ "

When ordering Conductor Heads or Straps state size and style of Pipe with which they are to be used.

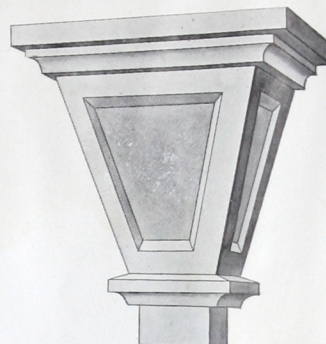
CONDUCTOR HEADS



No. 1018

CODE WORD.... Koolbed

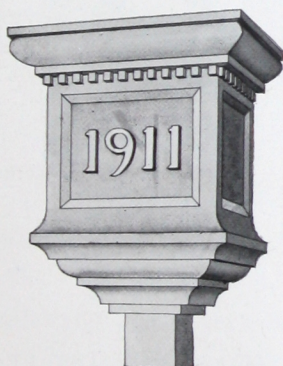
Width at top, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
Height (above neck), 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Width at bottom, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Projection (at top), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "



No 1019

CODE WORD.... Koolworm

Width at top, 15 inches
Height (above neck), 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Width at bottom, 5 "
Projection (at top), 10 "



No. 1020

CODE WORD.... Kopal

Width at top, 14 inches
Height (above neck), 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Width at bottom, 5 "
Projection (at top), 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "



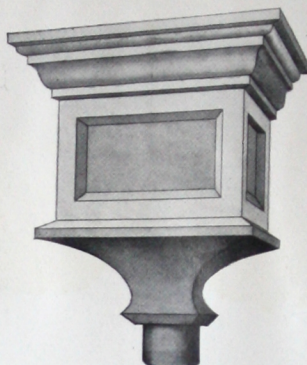
No. 1021

CODE WORD.... Kopeken

Width at top, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches
Height (above neck), 14 "
Width at bottom, 5 "
Projection (at top), 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

When ordering Conductor Heads or Straps state size and style of Pipe with which they are to be used.

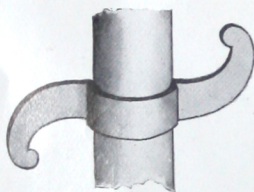
CONDUCTOR HEADS AND STRAPS



No. 1022

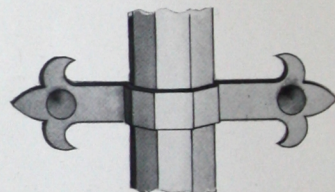
CODE WORD.... Koralle

Width at top, 14½ inches
Height (above neck), 15 "
Width at bottom, 3½ "
Projection (at top), 9 "



No. 1023

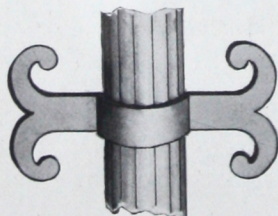
CODE WORD.... Korduan



No. 1024

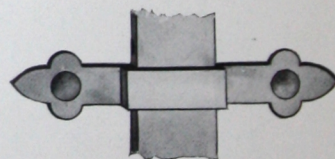
CODE WORD.... Korken

All Conductor Straps
2 inches wide.



No. 1025

CODE WORD.... Kornart



No. 1026

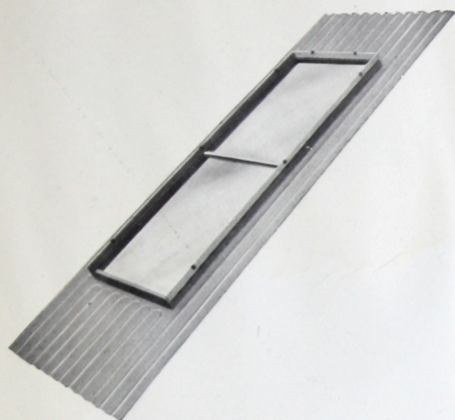
CODE WORD.... Kornis

When ordering Conductor Heads or Straps state size and style of Pipe with which they are to be used.

"ACHESON" BARN ROOF LIGHTS



Order by Style Number only.



Style 4—Stationary Sash.

Standard Size
96 x 33 inches.

Glass Size
5 ft. x 20 inches



Style 6—Moveable Sash.

Styles 4 and 6 for use with Corrugated Iron Roofs only.

"Acheson" Barn Roof Lights

THE PERFECTION OF SKYLIGHT SIMPLICITY AND CHEAPNESS.

THE old styles of Metallic or Wooden Skylights were too expensive or too troublesome for the average man to bother with. Wooden ones warp, twist and leak. Metallic ones required a tinsmith to erect, with solder, flashing, etc.

Believing that there is a demand for a simple, cheap and satisfactory skylight, we have put on the market the "Acheson" Barn Roof Light, which combines these features to a high degree of perfection, and has already gained an enviable reputation for itself wherever used.

It can be erected by any one who can drive nails. It is solid, substantial and durable throughout, and is made absolutely watertight at our factory before shipping. No solder, cement nor flashing of any kind is necessary in erecting,—it is simply nailed to the roof like an ordinary sheet of iron.

By manufacturing in quantities, on labor-saving machinery, we are enabled to sell them at prices surprisingly low, as will be seen by reference to price list.

See Next Pages for Fuller Information.

"ACHESON" BARN ROOF LIGHTS

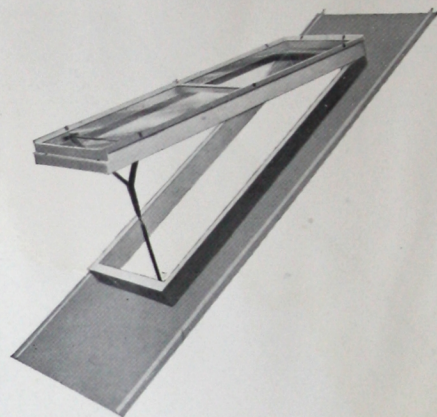
(Continued)

Order by Style Number only.



Standard Size
96 x 32 inches.

Glass Size
5 ft. x 20 inches.



Style 8—Stationary Sash.

Style 10—Moveable Sash.

Styles 8 and 10 for use with "Eastlake" Shingles, felt, and all other forms of "smooth" roofings. Roofing is hooked into, or laid over, the hook-lock running down each side of the collar.

Simplicity, strength, durability, usefulness,—these objects have been kept to the front in designing the "**Acheson**" Barn Roof Light.

Stationary styles (4 and 8) are for use where light only, without ventilation, is required. **Glass area is 5 feet by 20 inches.** Curb and flange are formed up solid from one piece of metal, making leakage at the roof line absolutely impossible, and at the same time ensuring great strength.

Nos. 6 and 10, Moveable Sash, are the most popular styles. When closed they present the same light area as styles 4 and 8, and when desired can be opened as shown in cuts. They are built with **solid wooden curbs encased in metal, all joints riveted and soldered.** Sash is strongly built, reinforced, and equipped with strong but simple opening device, including pulley, made to operate by a cord running to the floor.

Sash is raised by simply pulling this cord. Release the cord and it automatically drops. Can be fastened in any position open or closed.

With one of this style on each side of the roof, full benefit is bound to be obtained of wind from every direction, **drawing out all heated and foul air, also dust and dirt from threshing, sweeping, emptying bags, etc.** The advantages of this can be appreciated only by people who have worked in hot or dusty places where no adequate means of exit was provided for hot air or dust.

Very often it is necessary to get on top of a roof for one reason or other. Here again this skylight is useful, affording a handy means of access to the roof.

Can be put into old roofs with very little more trouble than into new ones. Styles 4 and 6 simply take the place of one sheet of corrugated iron,—**no cutting nor fitting whatever.**

"ACHESON" BARN ROOF LIGHTS



(Continued)

Order by Style Number only.



Inside View of Style 6.

Note Required Arrangement of Supports.

PLEASE PASTE THIS SLIP

on Page 4 of Catalogue "Z" (and) (or) on Page 47 of Catalogue "R2."

Kindly note that we have discontinued the practice of gluing Tar Felt onto bars of Skylights and Acheson Barn Roof Lights.

Above will in future be shipped without Tar Felt, and we recommend customers to bed all glass in putty.

This change has been made after a careful consideration of the requirements, and we believe will be found in the interest of all concerned.

The Metallic Roofing Company of Canada, Limited

Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

July, 1913

7 M-7-13

If you are building a **Barn, Warehouse, Stable or Factory**, put **Acheson Barn Roof Lights** in the roof. The cost is not great and the comfort and convenience of having a **well-lighted, well-ventilated building** for all time to come will more than compensate you for the small additional outlay at the start. Sunshine and fresh air are cheap and health giving. Start in now to get lots of both by placing an order for **"Acheson" Barn Roof Lights**.

GLASS.

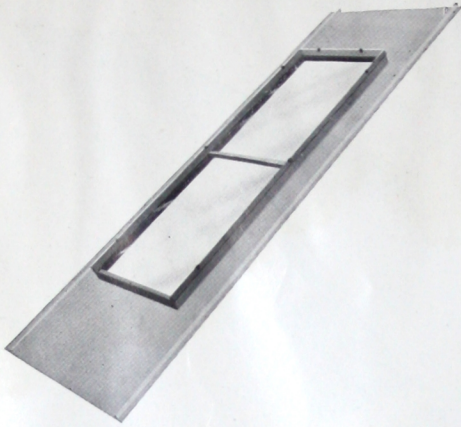
We supply $\frac{3}{16}$ inch Rough Rolled Skylight Glass or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Ribbed Wire Glass as required. Glass is sent cut to correct size but packed separately.

Rough Rolled Skylight Glass will always be sent unless wired glass is specially ordered.

"ACHESON" BARN ROOF LIGHTS

(Continued)

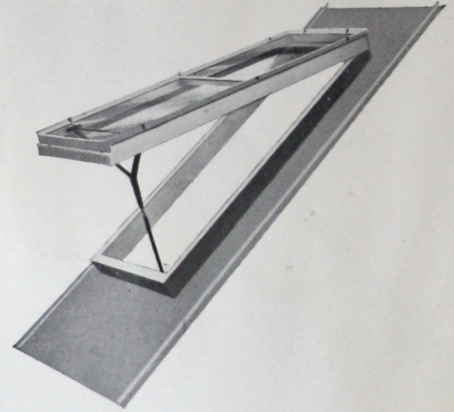
Order by Style Number only.



Style 8—Stationary Sash.

Standard Size
96 x 32 inches.

Glass Size
5 ft. x 20 inches.



Style 10—Moveable Sash.

Styles 8 and 10 for use with "Eastlake" Shingles, felt, and all other forms of "smooth" roofings. Roofing is hooked into, or laid over, the hook-lock running down each side of the collar.

Simplicity
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With one of this style on each side of the roof, full benefit is bound to be obtained of wind from every direction, **drawing out all heated and foul air, also dust and dirt from threshing, sweeping, emptying bags, etc.** The advantages of this can be appreciated only by people who have worked in hot or dusty places where no adequate means of exit was provided for hot air or dust.

Very often it is necessary to get on top of a roof for one reason or other. Here again this skylight is useful, affording a handy means of access to the roof.

Can be put into old roofs with very little more trouble than into new ones. Styles 4 and 6 simply take the place of one sheet of corrugated iron,—**no cutting nor fitting whatever.**

"ACHESON" BARN ROOF LIGHTS



(Continued)

Order by Style Number only.



Inside View of Style 6.

Note Required Arrangement of Supports.

All "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights are provided with a bed of heavy tar-felt to receive the glass. Putty is not absolutely necessary, although we recommend it for a strictly first-class job.

In calculating the cost of these Roof Lights do not forget to **allow for the roofing material saved by their use.** Styles 4 and 6 will save 1 sheet of Corrugated Iron 36 x 33 inches (22 square feet), and styles 6 and 10 will save from 12 to 20 square feet of roofing material. After allowing for this saving, the additional cost of installing "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights is so low as to be within reach of all, and the many advantages in having them will appeal to every owner of buildings.

For foundries and similar buildings a line of styles 6 or 10 may be used on each side of the ridge, **answering every purpose of a Lantern Roof** and enabling a much cheaper roof construction to be employed. Fuller information on this point on request.

If you are building a **Barn, Warehouse, Stable or Factory**, put "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights in the roof. The cost is not great and the comfort and convenience of having a **well-lighted, well-ventilated building** for all time to come will more than compensate you for the small additional outlay at the start. Sunshine and fresh air are cheap and health giving. Start in now to get lots of both by placing an order for "Acheson" Barn Roof Lights.

GLASS.

We supply $\frac{3}{16}$ inch Rough Rolled Skylight Glass or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Ribbed Wire Glass as required. Glass is sent cut to correct size but packed separately.

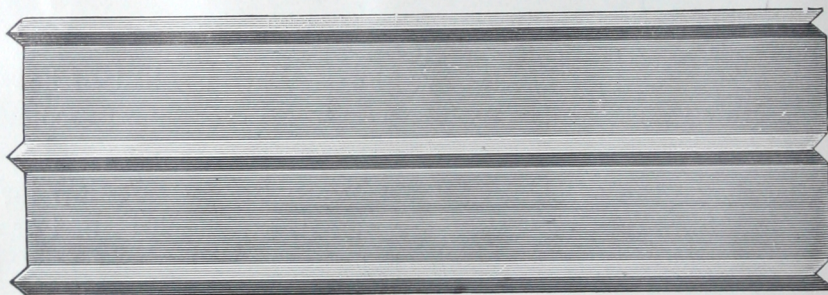
Rough Rolled Skylight Glass will always be sent unless wired glass is specially ordered.

"V" CRIMP AND "V3" CRIMP ROOFING



Shows One Sheet of "V" Crimp Roofing, 27 inches from centre to centre of V's. Sheets 6 or 8 feet long. 10-foot Sheets supplied specially to order. Made in 26 and 28-gauge Galvanized Steel. Painted Sheets supplied specially to order.

MATERIAL.	Number of Sheets per Square.	Shipping Weight per Square.	CODE WORD.
26-gauge Galvanized, 8 foot Sheets.....	5 56-100	90 lbs.	Clepo
26-gauge Galvanized, 6 foot Sheets.....	7 41-100	90 lbs.	Clenides
23-gauge Galvanized, 8 foot Sheets.....	5 56-100	80 lbs.	Cleverish
28-gauge Galvanized, 6 foot Sheets.....	7 41-100	80 lbs.	Clibanus



Shows One Sheet of "V3" Crimp Roofing, 32½ inches from centre to centre of outside V's. Sheets 6 or 8 feet long. 10-foot Sheets supplied specially to order. Made in 26 and 28-gauge Galvanized Steel. Painted Sheets supplied specially to order.

MATERIAL.	Number of Sheets per Square.	Shipping Weight per Square.	CODE WORD.
26-gauge Galvanized, 8 foot Sheets.....	4 62-100	90 lbs.	Collubus
26-gauge Galvanized, 6 foot Sheets.....	6 16-100	90 lbs.	Colluo
28-gauge Galvanized, 8 foot Sheets.....	4 62-100	80 lbs.	Comodo
28-gauge Galvanized, 6 foot Sheets.....	6 16-100	80 lbs.	Compe

"V" Wood Strips.—We can supply, when ordered, "V"-shaped wood strips to place under the joints of this roofing to provide a nailing backing. Nails should be driven through the side of the "V," near the top.

End joints are made by lapping the sheets 3 or 4 inches and nailing or by forming hook-locks on the ends of sheets. When it is intended to form locks on the ends of sheets, this should be specially mentioned in ordering.

In charging, we allow for side-laps, but not for end-laps.

This form of roofing may be laid on sheeting or on 1 inch x 3 inch wood strips laid crosswise of the rafters at 24 or 30 inch centres.

